

ELEMENTARY
LESSONS IN GAELIC
WITH A
VOCABULARY AND KEY.

By L. MACBEAN.

FIFTH EDITION.

Blair. 1944.

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Reading, Grammar, and Construction,

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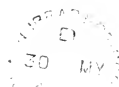
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FIFTH EDITION.

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INVERNESS:
JOHN NOBLE, CASTLE STREET.

—
1897.



P R E F A C E.



This, the fifth, edition of the Lessons in Gaelic has been prepared for the press at the request of the late Mr JOHN NOBLE, a man who, both as publisher and as writer, has done much for Highland literature, and whose memory ought to be held in honour by his countrymen.

The author has taken the opportunity to revise and improve the Lessons. The instructions regarding pronunciation have been extended and exercises added ; the Article is no longer treated by itself, but along with the noun ; notes on aspiration, euphony, and position of words have been introduced into nearly all lessons ; a new chapter has been added on Prepositional Verbs, as well as Prepositional Pronouns ; the extracts in verse are reduced ; and the Gaelic names of towns and countries have been added to the vocabulary.

KIRKCALDY, *March 1897.*

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G A E L I C L E S S O N S.

I.—ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION.

The characters used in Scotch Gaelic are the following eighteen letters of the Roman alphabet :—**a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u.**

VOWELS.

When marked with the diacritics called accents, the vowels are long, thus *à è é ì ò ó ù*. The simple vowel sounds are as follows :—

<i>à, ài</i>	as in English <i>far</i> .	Examples <i>càs, càil</i> .
<i>a, ai</i>	„ „ „ <i>parry</i> .	„ <i>cas, caile</i>
<i>è, èa, èu</i>	„ „ „ <i>where</i> .	„ <i>gnè, nèamh, mèud</i> .
<i>é, éi, éu</i>	„ „ „ <i>whew</i> .	„ <i>dé, céir, réul</i> .
<i>e, ea, ei</i>	„ „ „ <i>whet, sur'vey</i>	„ <i>deth, fear; breab, geir</i> .
<i>ì, io</i>	„ „ „ <i>machine</i> .	„ <i>cli, ciob</i> .
<i>i, io</i>	„ „ „ <i>ratify</i>	„ <i>clis, fios</i> .
<i>ò, òi</i>	„ „ „ <i>cord</i> .	„ <i>pòr, còir</i> .
<i>ó, ói</i>	„ „ „ <i>cold</i> .	„ <i>có, cóig</i> .
<i>o, oi</i>	„ „ „ <i>hot, cantø</i> .	„ <i>olc, co n ; crodh, fois</i> .
<i>ù, ùi</i>	„ „ „ <i>pull</i> .	„ <i>cù, sùil</i> .
<i>u, ui</i>	„ „ „ <i>pnt</i> .	„ <i>cur, druid</i> .

The digraphs in the above table practically represent simple vowel sounds, the second vowels being very faintly heard. Before the labials *b, f, m* and *p*, however, *i* is more distinctly heard. Examples—*caib, cnaip*.

The single vowels are divided into two classes—the broad, *a, o, u*, and the small, *e, i*.

ao, which is a single vowel sound, is always long, like *u* in *purr*, pronounced long. Example—*maor*.

a and *o*, when followed by *ll* or *nn*, are usually pronounced *au* and *ou*. Examples—*fann, fonn*.

a, in an unaccented syllable, or before *dh* or *gh*, has the sound of *u* in but. Examples—coma, lagh.

e, in an unaccented syllable, is pronounced as in cover, Example—duine.

o, followed by *b*, *g*, *m*, *p*, or *dh*, is pronounced as in canto. Examples—gob, bog, crodh, lomadh.

In the diphthongs and triphthongs *èa*; *eà*; *eò*, *eòi*; *eó*, *eói*; *eo*, *eoí*; *ia*, *iai*; *iù*, *iùi*; *iu*, *iui*; *ua*, *uai*, the first and second vowels are heard. Examples—*gèadh*, *feàrr*, *eòlas*, *feòil*; *Eóghainn*, *Leómhann*; *deoch*, *geoic*; *iar*, *fiaire*; *iùl*, *ciùil*; *iuchair*, *tiuighe*; *uan*, *uaine*. Before *b*, *f*, *m* and *p* the final *i* is also heard. Examples—*fuaim*, *uaip*.

eà, *éa*, *eó*, and *eói* are rarely used.

Most vowels are somewhat nasal when in contact with *m*, *mh*, or *n*.

CONSONANTS.

B is pronounced harder than in English. Example—obair.

C before a broad vowel hard, as in can; before a small vowel as in came; never soft like *s*; when final *chk*. Examples—cas, céum, ioc.

D with a broad vowel a little softer than in English, produced by placing the tongue near the tip in contact with the teeth or between the teeth. Example—da.

D with a small vowel like *j* or *dj* in English. Example—dé.

F as in English.

G always hard as in got or get; when final hard like *k*. Examples—gu, ge, bog.

H never appears in Gaelic except along with some other consonant or followed by a hyphen.

L with a broad vowel, like *lth* in although. Example—làn.

L preceded by a small vowel, or initial followed by a small vowel in the past tense of verbs, or in the word *le* and its derivatives—hard as in English. Example—gil, lean, leam.

L, initial with a small vowel, liquid—nearly as in million, formed by placing the surface of the tongue about the centre to the roof of the mouth. Example—lìon.

Ll with broad vowel, thick like *lth*. Example—call.

Ll with small vowel, like *l* in million. Example—fill.

M as in English, but more nasal. Example—cam.

N as in English. Example—ban.

N, initial followed by a small vowel (except in *nís* and the verb *ní* and past tense of verbs)—liquid, nearly as in *pizion*. Example—neo.

Nn with a broad vowel formed by placing the tongue near the tip against the teeth. Example—Bann.

Nn with small vowel, nearly as in *pizion*. Example—Binn.

P as in English, but after *am* almost as soft as *B*. When final, it is more breathy—hp. Examples—Pill, am pill? Cnap.

R with a broad vowel, as in *rod*. Example—ro.

R with a small vowel, as in *Avian*. Example—ri.

S with a broad vowel, as in English. Example—Sál.

S with a small vowel (and in the word *so*) is equal to English *sh*.

T with a broad vowel, formed not with hard stiff tongue tip, but with a soft pressure of the tongue against the teeth. Example—ta.

T with a small vowel like *ch* in *chase*. Example—tinn.

After *an*, *c* is softened to *g*, and *t* to *d*, as—*an cu*; *an té*.

ASPIRATED CONSONANTS.

The consonants *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *s*, and *t* are sometimes modified by adding *h*. This gives a breathy effect called aspiration.

Bh like *v* in English.

Ch, guttural as in German, or in the Scotch word *trachle*.

Dh and *gh* with a broad vowel almost like *gh* in *ugh*, or *g* in the German word *Tag*; with a small vowel equal to *y*.

Fh is silent, except in the words, *fhuaí*, *fhéin*, and *fhathast*, where the *h* is heard.

Mh like *v*, but more nasal.

Ph like *f*.

Sh and *th* like *h*.

The consonants *l*, *n*, and *r* are never aspirated.

COMBINED CONSONANTS.

Chd sounds like *chk*. Example—reachd.

Rt with a broad vowel is like *rst*; with a small vowel it sounds *rsj*. Examples—mart, beairt.

When *l*, *n*, or *r* is followed by *b*, *g*, *m*, or *p*, a vowel is

heard between the two consonants. Thus *calg*, is pronounced *calag* ; *calpa*, *calapa* ; *falbh*, *falabh* ; *searg*, *searag* ; *airm*, *airim*.

EUPHONY.

When two vowels meet so that both cannot readily be pronounced, the less important is omitted, and an apostrophe marks its place, as—*Do'n* (for *do an*) *duine*, *to the man*.

Consonants preceded by a broad vowel (*a*, *o*, or *u*) must not be followed by a small vowel (*e* or *i*) or *vice versa*.

All Gaelic words are accented on the first syllable.

Exercise 1.

Pronounce the following words—

1.	2.	4.	6.
Bas, bàs.	ged, rè.	cor, còrr.	fir, sìn.
Cat, càrn.	leth, gnè.	boc, bòrd.	ith, fill.
Dath, dàn.	fear, nèamh.	dol, dòrn.	lios, lion.
Far, fàg.	nead, searbh.	olc, clò.	diog, dìon.
Gach, gann.	leig, sgèimh.	cron, sròn.	7.
Lag, lamh.	meas, mèud.	thoir, mòid.	bus, cù.
Mac, mall.	3.	toil, còir.	cur, cùl.
Nach, nàird.	teth, té.	5.	tuig, sùil.
Pailt, pàig.	seic, séid.	tog, mór.	8.
Raip, ràichd.	ceil, céir.	ochd, bó.	lagh, laogh.
Saic, sàil.	fead, féum.	troidh, óisg.	seadh, saor.
Taigh, tràill.	beag, béul.	fois, fóill.	am, aom.

9.

Crèadh	feàrr	deoch	ceò	ial	diù	luath	laoigh
Brèagh	meann	neo-ni	feòil	diugh	triùir	luaithe	saoil

Exercise 2.

Barr	binn	cab	bha	dubh	ubhal	tarbh	bhreith
Call	cinn	tiùc	cho	lochd	chroch	circ	cliù
Dad	dé	bid	dha	dhroch	biadh	dh'fhill	shuair
Guth	gin	lag	ghabh	gheibh	glaodh	ghràidh	agh
Là	lip	càl	cill	balg	balbh	calma	dlùth
Mall	meall	lóm	mhór	geamhradh	mheall	damh	amhgar
Nall	ni	là	cnoc	tnù	mnaoi	ghnàth	ann
Poll	pioc	ap	pill?	phill	phloc	phronn	plàigh
Rann	ris	air	cearr	cearb	dorcha	airm	uirghioll
Sùil	sil	càs	cis	shin	t-slat	splùig	sgliop
Tog	tig	at	ite	tha	tlachd	tric	steach

II. — NOUNS.

There are, for Gaelic Nouns, two Genders, the Masculine and Feminine ; two Numbers, the Singular for one object, and the Plural for more than one object ; and four Cases. When a noun is the subject of a sentence, it is in the Nominative ; when denoting possession, it is in the Genitive Case ; when preceded by a Preposition, the Dative is used ; and when the person or thing is addressed, it is put in the Vocative.

MASCULINE.

Masculine Nouns form their Genitive and Vocative Singular and Nominative Plural by inserting *i* before the final Consonant or Consonants, and their Vocative Plural by adding *a*. The Dative Plural is given by grammarians as ending in *ibh*, but this form is almost obsolete.

Cat (m), *a cat*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Cat, <i>a cat</i> .	Cait, <i>cats</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	Cait, <i>of a cat</i> .	Chat, <i>of cats</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	Cat, <i>a cat</i> .	Cait (cataibh), <i>cats</i> .
<i>Voc.</i>	Cha't ! <i>O cat</i> .	Chata ! <i>O cats</i> .

When, however, the last vowel is *i*, no change can take place in the Singular, while the Nom. Plur. is generally formed by adding *ean*. An example is—

Uaireadair (m), *a time-piece*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadaire <i>or ean</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadair <i>or ean</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadairean.
<i>Voc.</i>	Uaireadair.	Uaireadaire.

FEMININE.

Feminine Nouns insert *i* before the last Consonant in the Genitive Singular and add *e* ; in the Dative Singular they insert *i* ; and for the Nom. and Voc. Plural they add *an*. Example—

Bròg (f.), *a shoe*.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nomin.</i>	Bròg.	Brògan.
<i>Gen.</i>	Bròige.	Bhròg <i>or</i> bhrògan.
<i>Dat.</i>	Bròig.	Brògan (brogaihb),
<i>Voc.</i>	Bhròg,	Bhrògan.

Feminine Nouns which have *i* for their last vowel are declined in the same way, except, of course, that the *i* is not doubled. Example—

Tir (f.), *a land*.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Tir.	Tirean.
<i>Gen.</i>	Tire.	Thir <i>or</i> thirean.
<i>Dat.</i>	Tir.	Tirean
<i>Voc.</i>	Thir.	Thirean.

A is usually placed as a sign of the Vocative Case ; thus, *a dhuine*, O man. Sometimes, as in English, *O* is used as—O bhean ! O woman !

ASPIRATION.

The letters which are capable of aspiration (that is taking the modifying addition of *h*) for the Vocative Singular, Vocative Plural, and Genitive Plural are *b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s* and *t*.

VOCABULARY.

Agus, <i>and</i> .	Ceann, m., <i>a head</i> .
Air, <i>on</i> .	Cinn, <i>heads</i> .
Aite, m., <i>a place</i> .	Cluas, f., <i>an ear</i> .
Bàrd, m., <i>a poet</i> .	Iall, f., <i>a lace, thong</i> .
Bean, f., <i>a wife, woman</i> .	Teangaidh, f., <i>a tongue</i> .

Exercise 3.

Brògan. Teangaidh broige. Ceann cait. Cinn chat.
 Bean duine. Air broig. Air cat. Air tir. Duine agus bean.
 Aite bàird. Teangaidh bàird. O Bhàrda ! Ial agus bròg.
 Brògan agus iallan. Cluas cait. Cluasan chat. Iallan agus
 teangaidhean bhròg.

Exercise 4.

Cats. Lands. Of a shoe. Of shoes. On a man. On
 a shoe. Of poets. Tongues of shoes. A lace of a shoe.
 Laces of shoes. A place of cats. A poet's ear. On land.
 Head of land.

III.—NOUN—SPECIAL FORMS.

The following classes of Nouns are more or less irregular in their declensions :

1.—Polysyllables usually have the Nominative and Genitive Plural alike, and form the Dative Plural from the Nom. Plur., as—Coinneal, *a candle* ; Plur., coinnlean, *candles* ; Dat. Plur., coinnlean (or coinnlibh.)

2.—Nouns in *ea* and *io* usually have the Gen. Sing. in *i*, thus—Cearc f., *a hen* ; Gen., circe ; Dat., circ, &c. Ceann m., *a head* ; cinn, &c. Exceptions—each, *a horse*, eich ; fearg, *anger*, feirg.

3.—Words in *ia* have their Gen. Sing., and Nom. Plur. in *i*, as—Fiadh m., *a deer* ; Gen., féidh ; iasg m., *a fish* ; Gen., eisc, &c. Exceptions—Sgian, *a knife* ; sgine.

4.—Many Monosyllables in *a* and *o* have the Gen. in *ui*, as—Bòrd m., *a table* ; Gen., buird ; Falt m., *hair* ; Gen., fuilt.

5'—Some words in *a* and *u* form the Gen. by adding *a* instead of inserting *i*, as Cath m., *a fight* ; Gen., catha.

6.—Monosyllables in *oi* and *ui* often change *oi* or *ui* into *o* or *a* for the Genitive, as—Fuil f., *blood*, Gen., fola *or* fala ; feóil f., *flesh* ; Gen., feóla ; sùil f., *an eye* ; Gen. sùla ; Nom. Plur., sùilean ; Gen. Plur., sùl.

7.—Nouns in *eud*, *eul*, *eun*, *eur*, *eus*, and a few in *a* have the Gen. Sing. in *oi*, as Bèul m., *a mouth* ; Gen., beòil ; Dat. bèul ; Voc., bheòil ; Plur., beòil, &c.

8.—Many Nouns in *l* or *le*, *n* or *ne*, insert *t* in the Plural, thus—Tuil f., *a flood* ; Plural, tuiltean ; teine, m., *a fire* ; Plural, teintean ; baile m., *a town* ; Plur., bailtean.

9.—Nouns ending in *chd*, or Monosyllables in a Vowel, are indeclinable in the Singular.

10.—Feminine Nouns in *ail* or *air* are usually Declined thus :—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Cathair, <i>a chair</i> .	Cathrach.	Cathraichean.
Dàil, <i>delay</i> .	Dàlach.	Dàlaichean.
Lasair, <i>a flame</i> .	Lasrach.	Lasraichean.

11.—The following Nouns form their cases irregularly :—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Amhainn f., <i>a river.</i>	Aimhne.	Aimhnichean.
Athair m., <i>a father.</i>	Athar.	Aithrichean.
Banaid f., <i>a wedding.</i>	Bainnse.	Bainnsean.
Bean f., <i>a woman.</i>	Mua (Dat. Mnaoi.)	Mnathan.
Bràthair m., <i>a brother.</i>	Bràthar.	Bràthraichean <i>or</i> Bràithrean.
Cridhe m., <i>a heart.</i>	Cridhe.	Cridheachan.
Cù m., <i>a dog.</i>	Coin.	Coin (Gen. Con.)
Dia m., <i>God.</i>	Dé.	Dé <i>or</i> Diathan.
Duine m., <i>a man.</i>	Duine.	Daoine.
Dùthaich f., <i>a country.</i>	Dùthcha.	Duthchannan.
Fiaicil f., <i>a tooth.</i>	Fiacla.	Fiaclan.
Gobhainn m., <i>a smith.</i>	Goibhne.	Goibhnean.
Là, latha m., <i>a day.</i>	Latha.	Laithean <i>or</i> Lathaichean.
Leabaidh f., <i>a bed.</i>	Leapa.	Leapaichean.
Leabhar m. and f., <i>a book.</i>	Leabhair.	Leabhraichean.
Mac m., <i>a son.</i>	Mic.	Mic <i>or</i> Macan.
Madainn f., <i>a morning.</i>	Maidne.	Maidnean.
Màthair f., <i>a mother.</i>	Màthar.	Màthraichean.
Obair f., <i>a work.</i>	Oibre.	Oibre.
Piuthar f., <i>a sister.</i>	Peathar.	Peathraichean.
Uisge m., <i>water.</i>	Uisge.	Uisgeachan.
Teine m., <i>a fire.</i>	Teine.	Teineachan.

Exercise 5.

Obair latha. Mac athar. Cridhe Dhé. Aithrichean agus màthraichean. Macan dhaoine. Air leapa. Cridhe feòla. Tìrean agus bailtean. Uisge aimhne. Ceann feidh. Cinn chearc. A mhic! Bean bràthar. Piuthar màthar. Bean mic. Mnathan agus daoine.

Exercise 6.

Cats' teeth. A poet's book. A river's mouth. Dogs and cats. Sisters and brothers. Flames of fire. Men and women. A father's place. Works of God. A bed of a river. Fire and water.

IV.—THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

The following classes are usually

Masculine :—

1. Nouns signifying males, as—*Fear*, a man.
2. Diminutives in *an*, as—*Bòrdan*, a small table.
3. Derivatives, for the most part agents, in *ear*, *ach*, *air*, and *iche*, as *saighdear*, a soldier, *Albannaach*, a Scotchman, *uairleadair*, a timepiece, *oibriche*, a workman.
4. Derivatives, usually abstract Nouns, in *as*, as *Maitheas* goodness.
5. Nouns signifying the young of animals, as—*Laogh*, a calf.
6. Names of native trees, as—*Darach*, oak.
7. Common Nouns characterised by a broad Vowel, as *Bòrd*, a table.

The following are for the most part

Feminine :—

1. Nouns signifying females, as—*Bean*, a wife.
2. Diminutives in *ag*, as—*Craobhag*, a little tree.
3. Derivatives in *achd*, *aid*, and *e*, as—*Mòrachd*, greatness ; *soillse*, brightness.
4. Names of countries, as—*Albainn*, Scotland.
5. Names of musical instruments, as—*Piob*, a pipe.
6. Names of the heavenly bodies, as—*A' ghrian*, the sun.
7. Common Nouns in a small Vowel, as—*Tìr*, a land.

Nouns signifying Male agents are made Feminine by prefixing *ban*, as—*Ban-righ*, a queen.

When the sex of Nouns signifying animals is doubtful it may be specified by affixing *firionn*, male, or *boirionn*, female, as—*Laogh boirionn*, a she calf.

In the diminutive affixes *an*, *ean*, *ag*, and *eag*, and the affix *ach*, the Vowels have the sound of *a* in fat.

VOCABULARY.

Aig, <i>at.</i>	A deanamh, <i>making, doing.</i>
Albainn f. (Gen. na h-Alba,	Blaths m., <i>warmth.</i>
Dat. Alba), <i>Scotland.</i>	Le, leis, <i>with.</i>
Ann an, <i>in.</i>	Maith, <i>good.</i>
Anns an, <i>in the.</i>	Grian (Gen. greine) f., <i>a sun.</i>
Fear m., <i>a male, a man.</i>	Solus m, <i>light.</i>
Tha, <i>is or are ; there is or are.</i>	A tabhairt, <i>giving.</i>

Exercise 7.

Mórachd agus maitheas Dhé. Tha daoine maith air tìr. Aig banais. Aig bainnsean. Oibriche mór. Pìob na h-Alba. Tha a' ghrian a deanamh soillse. Uisge aimhne Ban-rìgh dùthcha. Laoghan fìrionn. Laoigh agus coin. Daoine na h-Alba. Ceann craobhaig. Craobhaig dharaich. Aig tìr. Ann an aite. Anns an aite. Ceann fìr. Tha goibhnean a deanamh oibre. Le solus. Le mnaoi. Peathraichean maith. Tha a ghrian a tabhairt soluis. Blaths teine. Falt cinn mna. Beul aimhne.

Exercise 8.

There are warmth and brightness in the sun. Little trees. A calf's head. In the country. Flames of fire. A woman's eyes. A small table and a fire. In a fire. In the fire. There is oak in Scotland. In the day. A soldier and a workman. A delay of a day. A sister's son. A fire is giving warmth. There is water in the river. A good man. With good light. In a place at a town. With a sister. A mother's work.

V.—NOUNS WITH ARTICLE.

The Gaelic Article is *an*, corresponding to English *the*.

The English Indefinite Article *a* or *an* has no equivalent in Gaelic, thus *a man* is in Gaelic simply *duine*.

Gaelic words which stand for their class have the Article, as—Tha *an duine bàsmhor*, *Man is mortal*.

The Article cannot precede Nouns in the Vocative Case.

When a Noun governs another in the Genitive, both cannot have the Article. Thus we say *Solus an teine* not *An solus an teine*—The light of the fire.

*Masculine Nouns.**Singular.**Plural.*

Nom. An cat, *the cat*. Na cait, *the cats*.

Gen. A' chait, *of the cat*. Nan cat, *of the cats*.

Dat. A' chat, *the cat*. Na cait, *or cataibh, the cats*.

Am and *An*.—Before Masculine Nouns which begin with *b*, *f*, *m*, or *p* the Article for the Nominative Singular is *am*; before other letters it is *an*. Examples—*am bòrd*, *an duine*, *am fuaim*, *an laogh*.

Aspiration.—Masculine Nouns beginning with *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, and *p* have these Consonants aspirated in the Genitive and Dative Singular, when preceded by the Article, as *Anns an fhalt*, *in the hair*; *aig a' bhàths*, *at the warmth*.

Euphony.—Masculine Nouns in a Vowel have *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative Singular, and *h* in the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—*An t-uisge*, *the water*; *air na h-uisgeachaibh*, *on the waters*.

*Feminine Nouns.**Singular.**Plural.*

Nom. A' chearc, *the hen*. Na cearcan, *the hens*.

Gen. Na circe, *of the hen*. Nan cearc, *of the hens*.

Dat. A' chirc, *the hen*. Na cearcaibh, *or cearcan, the hens*.

A' and *An*.—Before Feminine Nouns which begin with *b*, *c*, *g*, *m*, or *p*, the form of the Article in the Nominative Singular is *a'*; before other letters it is *an*. Examples—*a' bhean*, *a' chearc*, *a' phiuthar*, *a' mhadainn*; *an dùthaich*, *an fheòil*, *an leabaidh*, *an obair*.

Aspiration.—Feminine Nouns in *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, and *p*, are aspirated in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as above,

Euphony.—Feminine Nouns beginning with *s*, followed by *l*, *n*, *r*, or a Vowel, insert *t* between the Article and the Noun in the Nominative and Dative Singular, as—An t-sùil, *the eye*. The *s* is not heard after *t*, and the *t* itself is softened to the sound of *d*.

Feminine Nouns in a Vowel insert *h* between the Article and the Noun in the Genitive Singular and the Nominative and Dative Plural, as—Uisge na h-aimhne, *the water of the river*; Na h-aimhnichean, *the rivers*.

VOCABULARY.

Air son (with Genitive), <i>for</i> .	Leabhar. m and f., <i>a book</i> .
Ceann m., <i>a head; an end</i> .	Seòmair m., <i>a room</i> .
Còta m., <i>a coat</i> (plur. còtaichean.)	Sin, <i>that</i> .
Fuaim m., <i>a sound, noise</i> .	So (pronounced <i>sho</i>) <i>this</i> .
Fada, <i>long</i> .	Sruth m., <i>a stream</i> .

Atharrachadh m., *an alteration*.

Nouns qualified by *sin* and *so* require the Article also, as—*an duine sin*, *that man*; *a' bhean so*, *this woman*.

Exercise 9.

Tha leabhraichean an duine air a' bhòrd anns an t-seòmair. Tha solus an latha maith air son nan sùil. Anns na h-oibribh. Dia nan aithrichean. Cridhe na dùthcha. Bha an t-uaireadair a' deanamh fuaim. Tha na h-uaireadairean ann an còta an duine. Tha còtaichean air na daome anns a' bhaile. Na h-aimhnichean fada. Fuaim an t-sruth. An leabhar. An leabhair. An seòmair. Na fuaimean. Air son nan seòmair. Air son na circe. Solus nan sùil. A' mhadainn. Na maidne. Aimehnichean na dùthcha. Fiacail coin. Fiacan nan con. Fiacan a' choin. Bèul a' choin. Obair an latha. An t-athair agus am mac. Mic an duine sin.

Exercise 10.

The water of the rivers. The river. The river's water. The dog's teeth. The stream of water. The man's coat. The head of the bed. The sound of the river. In the eye. The water of the river is good. On the waters. The dog was in the stream. The man was at the table with the books. A dogs' fight. The floods are making a noise. The man's coat is on the table. The alteration was good. The father's heart and the hearts of the sons. A stream of light. In the waters. The end of the day.

VI.—ADJECTIVES.

DECLENSION.

Adjectives are declined in the same manner as Nouns.
Example of Adjective characterised by a broad Vowel :—

Mór. *great.*

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Mór.	Mhór.	Móra.
<i>Gen.</i> Mhóir.	Móire.	Móra.
<i>Dat.</i> Mór.	Mhóir.	Móra.
<i>Voc.</i> Mhóir.	Mhór.	Móra.

Example of Adjective characterised by a small Vowel :—

Tinn, *sick.*

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Tinn	Thinn.	Tinne.
<i>Gen.</i> Thinn.	Tinne.	Tinne.
<i>Dat.</i> Tinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.
<i>Voc.</i> Thinn.	Thinn.	Tinne.

Exception 1.—Polysyllables have the Plural like the Nominative Singular, as Cù bòidheach, *a pretty dog*; Plural, coin bòidheach, *pretty dogs*.

Exception 2.—A few dissyllables add the Vowel in the Plural, and suffer a contraction, as—Laogh reamhar, *a fat calf*; laoih reamhra, *fat calves*.

Exception 3.—Polysyllables do not add the Vowel to the Genitive Feminine, as Làidir, *strong*; blàths na lasrach làidir, *the warmth of the strong flame*.

Exception 4.—Adjectives ending in a Vowel or *chd* are usually indeclinable.

COMPARISON.

The First Comparison is formed by adding *e* to the Genitive Singular Masculine, as—Geal, *white*, Genitive Singular Masculine, gil, Comparative, gile, *whiter*.

Some Adjectives have also a Second Comparative, formed from the First by changing final *e* into *id*, as—saor, *cheap*;

saoire, *cheaper*; saoirid, *the cheaper*. Thus—The man is good, *tha an duine maith*. The man is better, *tha an duine nà's fhearr*. The man is the better of this, *is fheaird an duine so*.

Adjectives which are contracted in the Plural retain their contracted form in the Comparative, as—Milis, *sweet*, Plural, milse, Comparative milse, *sweeter*.

The following form their Comparative irregularly :—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1st Comparative.</i>	<i>2nd Comparative.</i>
Beag, <i>small</i> .	Lugha	Lughaid.
Duilich, <i>difficult</i> .	Dorra (duileadh).	Duilead.
Fagus, <i>faisge, near</i> .	Faisge.	
Furas, <i>easy</i> .	Usadh.	
Goirid, <i>garr, short</i> .	Giorra.	Giorraid.
Ionmhuinn, <i>beloved</i> .	Annsa (ionmhuinne).	
Làidir, <i>strong</i> .	Làidire (treise).	Treisid.
Leathan, <i>broad</i> .	Leatha.	Leathaid.
Maith, <i>good</i> .	Feàrr.	Feaird.
Mór, <i>great</i> .	Mò, or motha.	Mòid or móid.
Olc, <i>evil</i> .	Miosa.	Misd
Teth, <i>hot</i> .	Teotha.	Teothaid.

The Superlative Degree of Comparison is, in Gaelic, expressed by the First Comparative, as—Amhainn nà's fhaide, *a longer river*; an amhainn a's fhaide, *the longest river*.

Adjectives are intensified by prefixing the Particles glé, io, sàr, &c., as—Glé làidir, *very strong*; ro mhaith, *exceedingly good*. Ro also means *too*, as—Ro theth, *very hot or too hot*. Adjectives preceded by these words are aspirated.

POSITION.

Adjectives follow their Nouns, as—Duine maith, *a good man*.

Exception 1.—When a quality is affirmed this rule does not hold, as—Is teth an lasair sin, *hot is that flame*.

Exception 2.—Some Adjectives may precede and unite with their Nouns, as—Sluagh mòr, *a great concourse*; mòr shluagh, *a multitude*.

Exception 3.—A few Adjectives always precede their Nouns, as—Deagh obair, *a good work*; dreach dhuine, *a bad man*; seann bhean, *an old woman*.

ASPIRATION.

Adjectives which precede their Noun aspirate its initial Consonant, as—*Droch dhuine, a bad man.*

VOCABULARY.

Sluagh, sluaigh m., *a people.* A bheil? *am, art, is? are? or*
 Ach, *but* *is there? are there?*
 Is, *is or are.* A. *who, that.*
 Na, *than.* A dheanamh, *to do, to make.*

A's marks the Superlative Degree, —An duine a's mò, *the tallest man.* Used also in comparing with the Verb "is," as—Is e an duine so a's mò, *This man is the taller or tallest, or, it is this man who is the tallest.*

Ni's (or na's) is used when a superior Degree is meant, as —Duine ni's mò, *a taller man.* Tna an duine ni's mò, *the man is taller;* bha an duine ni bu mhò, *the man was taller.*

Comparison may also be expressed by the Verb "is" and "na," as—Is mò an duine na a' bhean, *the man is taller than the woman.*

Exercise 11.

Fear a' chinn mhóir. A bheil an dùthaich sin ni 's fheàrr na Albainn? Is fheàird an dùthaich an t-uisge. Bha a' bhean so gle thinn. Tha an amhainn so ni's fhaide agus ni's leatha na na h-aimhnichean a's mò a tha ann an Alba. A bhraithre (*Voc. Plur.*) ionmhuinn, is treise duine maith na duine mór. Sluagh nan cridheachan *nile.* Ann an tuiltibh móra nan uisgeachan làidir. *uile*

Exercise 12.

A taller tree and a stronger stream. The calf is the better of this. This country is great, that land is greater, but Scotland is greatest. At that town is a broad stream. The deer are the worse of that. The work was too difficult. The workman was making a bad noise. The strongest and best man, and the most beautiful (*a's boidhche*) and beloved woman, Is the book large?

VII. — NUMERALS.

CARDINAL NUMERALS.

The following are the Gaelic Cardinal Numerals joined with a Noun :—

1 Aon duine, <i>one man.</i>	20 Fichead duine.
2 Dà dhuine.	21 Aon duine air fhichead.
3 Trì daoine.	22 Dà dhuine air fhichead.
4 Ceithir daoine.	23 Trì daoine air fhichead.
5 Cùig, cóig daoine.	30 Deich daoine air fhichead.
6 Sè, sèa daoine.	40 Dà fhichead duine.
7 Seachd daoine.	50 Leth-cheud duine.
8 Ochd daoine.	60 Trì fichead duine.
9 Naoi daoine.	100 Céud <i>or</i> ciad duine.
10 Deich daoine.	101 Céud duine 's a h-aon.
11 Aon duine déug, <i>or</i> diag.	120 Sè fhichead duine.
12 Da dhuine dhéug.	200 Dà chéud duine.
13 Trì daoine déug.	1,000 Mile duine.

These Numerals can be used without a Noun, as—A h-aon, *one*; a dhà, *two*; a trì *three*. They may also be preceded by the Article—an aon, *the one*; na dhà, *the two*; na trì, *the three*.

Nouns qualified by the Numerals dà, fichead, céud, or mile take the Singular form

ORDINAL NUMERALS.

The following are the Ordinal Numbers with a Noun :—

1 A chéud, <i>or</i> chiad duine, <i>the first man.</i>	22 An dara duine air fhichead.
2 An dara duine.	30 An deicheamh duine air fhichead.
3 An treas, <i>or</i> tritheamh duine.	40 An dà fhicheadamh duine.
4 An ceathramh duine.	50 An leth-cheudamh duine.
5 An cùigeamh duine.	60 An trì fhicheadamh duine.
6 An séathamh duine.	
7 An seachdamh duine.	
8 An t-ochdamh duine.	

9 An naothamh duine, An naoitheamh duine	120 An sèa ficheadamh duine.
10 An deicheamh duine.	1,000 Am mileamh duine
11 An t-aon duine déug	1,000,000 An deich ceud mil- eamh duine.
12 An dara duine déug.	
13 An treas duine déug.	
20 Am ficheadamh duine,	
21 An t-aon duine air fhichead,	

The following Cardinal Numerals are used only for Persons ;—

2 Dithis, <i>two</i> , or <i>two persons</i> .	7 Seachdnar.
3 Triùir.	8 Ochdnar.
4 Ceathrar.	9 Naoinear.
5 Cùignear.	10 Deichnear.
6 Sèathnar, seisear.	

These may be used with the Genitive Plural of Nouns, as Ceathrar, *four persons* ; ceathrar bhan *four (of) women*.

Indefinite Numerals are Adjectives that express number in a general manner, as—Iomadh, *many a* ; gach, *every*. To these may be added móran, *many*, and beagan, *few*, which are in reality Nouns, and govern the Genitive Plural of Nouns.

Uile, *all*, followed by a Noun, expressed or understood, is preceded by the Article, as—Na h-uile, *all, every one* ; a' h uile duine, *every man* ; na h-uile dhaoine, *all men*.

Position.

Numeral Adjectives precede their Noun, as—Mile fear, *a thousand men*.

Except such Indefinite Numerals as gann, *scarce*, tearc, *few*, lionmhor, *numerous*, which follow their Noun, as—Sluagh lionmhor, *a numerous people*. These, however, seldom accompany the Noun, being more often used as a predicate, as—Is lionmhor luchd-oibre an uile, *many are the workers of evil*.

Aspiration.

“Aon” aspirates the initial Consonant of following Noun, except the Consonants *d*, *t*, and *s*, as—Aon bhean, *one wife*.

“Da” and “an ceud,” *the first*, aspirate all aspirable Consonants.

VOCABULARY.

Bha, <i>was, were; there was or were.</i>	Uair, -ean f., <i>an hour, one</i>
Bliadhna, -chan f., <i>a year.</i>	<i>o'clock, dauair, two o'clock, &c.</i>
Seomar, m., <i>a room.</i>	Iad, <i>they.</i>

Exercise 13.

Am bheil gach sèathamh fear maith? Tha mòran Albannach anns an tìr sin. Fìchead cat agus naoi coin déug. Aig an tritheamh uair. Na daoine a tha anns na céud àitibh anns a' bhaile. Is fhearr iomadh bean na na daoine a's fhearr. Tha céud mìle duine làidir, agus mòran sluaigh anns a' bhaile sin. Air an treas là bha naoinear oibriche a' deanamh na h-aimhne nì's leatha. Aig céud sholus an latha. Tha aon leabhar déug air fhichead air a bhòrd anns an t-seòmair sin. Tha e da uair dheug. Tha daoine maith tearc anns na bailtibh so. Bha piuthar an fhir sò glé thinn aig sèa uairean. Tha an t-seann bhean sin ceithir fichead bliadhna.

Exercise 14.

Many people were in that place on the first day of the year. There are 365 days in the year. At the sixth hour. In the twenty largest towns in the kingdom. In that little room there are three beds, one table, five chairs, and many books. Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. There are many rivers longer than that. Rivers are more numerous in that country. Trees were scarce. There are a few trees in the town. Are there two persons in the water? They are numerous. Towns are few in that land.

VIII.—PRONOUN.

The Personal Pronouns are as follows :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1	Mi, mise, <i>I, me.</i>	Sinn, sinne, <i>we, us.</i>
2	Tu, tusa, <i>thou, thee, you.</i>	Sibh, sibhse, <i>ye, you.</i>
3	{ I, si, ise, <i>she, her, it.</i>	Iad, siad, } <i>they, them.</i>
	{ E, se, e-san, <i>he, him, it.</i>	iadsan, }

The additional *se, sa, san* or *ne* is added for emphasis.

The Plural Pronoun *sibh*, with its Possessive *bhur*, is applied to seniors and superiors, even when there is but one person.

The Possessive Pronouns are these :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1	Mo, <i>my.</i>	Ar, <i>our.</i>
2	Do, <i>thy, your.</i>	Bhur, <i>your.</i>
3	A, <i>his, her, its.</i>	An, am, <i>their.</i>

When the emphatic *se, sa, &c.*, is used with these, it is affixed to the Noun, or to the Adjective if one follow the Noun, as—Ar taigh-ne, *our house*; mo thaigh mór-sa, *my large house*. When there are more than one Adjective the particle is affixed to the last.

Am, ‘their’ is used before words beginning with *b, f, m*, and *p*.

For the sake of euphony the Possessive Pronoun *a* ‘his’ is suppressed before or after a Vowel, the omission being marked by an apostrophe, as—Taigh ’athar (for taigh a athar), *his father’s house*. When *a* ‘her’ is followed by a Noun with a Vowel, *h* is interposed, as—Taigh a h-athar, *her father’s house*. *Mo* and *do* lose the Vowel before a word beginning with a Vowel, and are changed to *am* and *ad* when preceded by the Preposition “ann.” *Ar* and *bhur* take *n* before a Vowel, as—ar n-athair, *our father*,

The word "fein" corresponds to the English *self* or *own*, as—Mi fein, *myself*; mo bhean fein, *my own wife*.

The Relative Pronouns are—Nominative and Accusative, a, Dative, an, am, *who, whom, which, that*; nach, *who not, which not*. The Relative na, *that which, all that which*, is used without an antecedent Noun.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are—So, *this*; sin, *that*; sud, *you*. These all require the use of the Article, as—Am fear so, *this man*; an t-aite sud, *you place*.

The Interrogative Pronouns are—Có? *who?* cia? *what?* ciod? *what?* When used not alone but with a noun the article must precede the noun, as—Có an duine? *What man?*

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns are thus combined:—

E so, *this man, this same*.

E sin, *that man or thing*.

E sud, *you man or thing*.

Iad so, *these*.

Iad sin, *those, &c.*

The Indefinite Pronouns are—Ge b' e, *whatever, whoever* eile, *other, &c.*

Position.

The Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of the Noun, that is immediately following the Verb.

The Relative is placed after its Noun, and preceding its own Verb.

The Possessive and Interrogative Pronouns precede their Nouns as in English.

Aspiration.

Mo, do, and a (*his*), aspirate initial Consonants of Nouns following.

So, sin and sud are never aspirated.

VOCABULARY.

An so, *here*.An sin, *there*.Dèan, *do, will do*.Olc, uile, m., *evil*.Taigh, tigh, e, ean, m., *a house*aig an taigh, *at home*.Ni, nithean, m., *a thing*.*Exercise 15.*

Am bheil an dhuine sin nì's miosa na thusa? Bha mi fein agus mo bhean agus mac mo pheathar ann an taigh d' athar air an là sin. Có tha a' deanamh an fhuaim sin? Is e sin fear nach dean olc. An dhuine agus a chòta. Gach duine a bha làidir. Ge b' e baile. Ciod an t-olc a tha ann ad chridhe? Is iad sin (*those are*) mo leabhraichean-sa. Bha iadsan a bha anns an taigh tinn. Is e sin an duine a tha ochd bliadhna diag air fhichead ann an tigh mac brathar m'athar.

Co thusa?—Is mise duine n's fhearr na thu fein.

Ciod e so?—Is e so ni gle dhuilich.

Exercise 16.

My eight sons were in the works on that day. Do this, and you (*Sing.*) will be the better of it. There were many oak trees (trees of oak) in the place. I was at home myself at three o'clock. The people of my country are better than your people. You (*Plur.*) were in yon town? The man's own wife is ill. We are very numerous in our town.

IX.—SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

The Substantive and Auxiliary Verb *bi*, *be*, is conjugated as follows :—

AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Tha or ta mi or taim, <i>I am.</i> | Tha sin, <i>we are.</i> |
| 2 | Tha thu, <i>thou art, you are.</i> | Tha sibh, <i>you are.</i> |
| 3 | Tha e or i, <i>he, she, or it is.</i> | Tha iad or taid, <i>they are</i> |

Past Tense.

Bha mi, *I was, &c.*

Future Tense.

Bithidh mi, *I shall be* Bithidh tu, *thou shalt be, &c.*

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

Present—Bheil, or beil mi? *am I? &c.*

Past—Robh mi? *was I? have I been? &c.*

Future—Bi mi? *shall I be? &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Past* { Bhitinn, *I would be.*
 Bhitheamaid, *we would be.*
 Bhitheadh, bhiodh or tu, *thou wouldst be, &c.*
- Future*—Ma bhitheas, *If I shall be, &c.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* { 1 Bitheam or b o n, *let me be.*
 2 Bi or bi thusa, *be or be thou.*
 3 Bhitheadh or biodh e or i, *let him, her, or it be.*
- Plur.* { 1 Bitheamaid, *let us be.*
 2 Bithibh, *be ye.*
 3 Bitheadh or biodh iad, *let them be.*

INFINITE MOOD.

Present—A bhith or bhi, *to be.*

Past—Air bhith or bhi, *after being, having been.*

Future—Gu bhith or bhi, *about to be,*
 Bith, *being.*

The Interrogative Mood becomes Negative by prefixing the Negative Particles, thus—

Cha-n 'eil mi, *I am not.*
 Nach 'eil mi? *am I not?*
 Mur 'eil mi, *if I am not.*

The Emphatic Verb 'Is mi,' *I am* or *it is I*, is used only in the Present and Past Tenses, and is thus conjugated :—

AFFIRMATIVE MOOD.

Present—Is mi, *it is I, &c.*
Past—Bu mhi, *it was I, &c.*

INTERROGATIVE MOOD.

Present—Am mi? *is it I?* An tu? *Is it thou?* &c.
Past—Am bu mhi? *was it I?* am bu tu? &c.

Contrary to the general rule, 'is' is pronounced as *iss*, not *ish*.

Is and bu lose the Vowel when placed next to another Vowel, as—B'e (for bu e), *it was he*.

The Interrogative Particle 'Am' may be replaced by the Negative Particles, ni, cha, mur, or by co? cia? as—Cha mhi, *it is not I*; co thusa? *who art thou?*

When the verb 'is' is used to affirm a quality, the Noun is preceded by the Article, as—Is truagh an duine e, *he is a miserable man* (lit., *miserable is the man he*).

The following Adverbial Particles frequently accompany the Verb :—

Cha, *not*, mur, *if not*, nach, *not*, and ni, *not*, are used with the Interrogative Mood and the Past Subjunctive; nam, *if*, is used with the Past Subjunctive; nan, *if*, with the Past Interrogative; na, *not*, with the Imperative; and na, *if*, with the Present and Past Affirmative and Future Subjunctive.

The Interrogative Particle 'am' is used with the Present and Future Interrogative and the Past Subjunctive; 'an' is used with the Past Interrogative, as—Am bi mi? *Shall I be?* An robh mi? *Was I?*

Position.

The position of Verbs in Gaelic is before their subjects, as—
tha mi, *I am* ; bhual mi, *I struck*.

Aspiration.

Bu, *was* ; a, *to* ; and do (sign of Past Tense) Aspirate following Consonant, as—Bu mhor e, *he was great* ; a bhi, *to be* ; do bhual, *did strike*.

VOCABULARY.

Ag ràdh, *saying*.

Aite-còmhnuidh m., *a dwelling-place*. Plural
àitean-còmhnuidh.

Rìgh, e, rìghre *and*-ean m., *a king*.

Madaoinn f., *a morning*.

Ùan, uain m., *a lamb*.

Iùdhach, aich m., *a Jew*.

Co—ri, *as—as*.

Exercise 17.

Am bheil thu tinn ? Tha mise, nach 'eil thu fèin ? Cha'n 'eil mi gle thinn ach tha an duine eile so. Am mise a tha tinn ? An robh sibh ag ràdh nach 'eil feòil uain co milis ri feòil laoigh ? Cha robh, ach bha mi ag ràdh nach 'eil i nì's milse. An tusa rìgh nan Iùdhach ? Ann an taigh m' Athar-sa tha iomadh aite-còmhnuidh. Dèan am maith agus na dèan an t-olc. An robh thu aig taigh do bhràthar air an la sin ? Co thusa a ta ag ràdh nan nithe sin ? Nan robh mi an sin bhithinn nì's miosa na tha mi. Am bi thusa an sin ? Am bheil ise gu bhi aig an taigh air an la sin ? Mur 'eil tusa gu bhi an sin cha bhi mise.

Exercise 18.

Is she not more beautiful than her sister ? It would be better. She was saying that there are not many things better than that. Let them be here at nine o'clock in the morning. He was doing greater things than these. Who are they ? Is it she who is making yon noise ? Be thou doing good. They were saying, that he would not be better than many others. It is I who was at your house. Shall I not be there ?

X.—REGULAR VERB.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Gaelic Verbs are divided into two conjugations, and the first consists of those which begin with a Consonant.

Example—‘Buail,’ *strike, smite, clap.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Past Tense.</i>		<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —(Do)	bhuail	Buai idh
<i>Inter.</i> —(An)	do bhuail ?	(An) buail ?
<i>Sub.</i> {	<i>1st Per. Sing.</i> Bhuaillinn.	Ma bhuaileas.
	<i>1st Per. Plur.</i> Bhuaileamaid.	
	Bhuaileadh tu, &c.	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> {	1 Buaileadh.	Buaileamaid.
	2 Buail.	Buailibh.
	3 Bhuaileadh e or i.	Buaileadh iad.
<i>Infin.</i> {	Bualadh, or A' bualadh, <i>striking.</i>	
	A bhualadh, <i>to strike.</i>	
	Gu bualadh, <i>about to strike.</i>	
	Air bualadh, <i>after striking, having struck.</i>	

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —(Do) b'huailleadh.	Buailear.
<i>Inter.</i> —(An) do b'huailleadh ?	(An) buailear ?
<i>Subj.</i> —Bhuaileadh.	Ma bhuailear.
<i>Imp.</i> —Buailear.	
<i>Infin.</i> {	Buailte, <i>struck.</i>
	Bhi buailte, <i>to be struck.</i>

The conjugation of state or condition is formed by supplying the various parts of the Verb *to be* to the Present Infinitive or Participle, as—

Tha mi a' bualadh, *I am striking.*

Bha mi buailte, *I was struck.*

Bithidh mi a' bualadh, *I shall be striking.*

The Perfect or Complete Tenses are formed with the Past Participle, as—

Tha mi air bualadh, *I have struck.*

Bithidh mi air bualadh, *I will have struck.*

The Passive Voice of this last form requires the Possessive Pronoun of the subject, as—

Nam bithinn air mo bhualadh, *if I should have been struck.*

An robh iad air am bualadh? *had they been struck?*

When the subject of the sentence is spoken of as acting, the Active Voice of the Verb is used; where the subject is acted upon, the Passive Voice is employed, as—Bhuail mi, *I struck*; Bhuailleadh mi, *I was stricken.*

Verbs that begin with *l*, *n*, or *r* do not insert *h* for the Past Tense. Initial *l* and *n* followed by a small Vowel have in the Past Tense the sound of English *l* and *n*, as—Lean (pronounced *lyen*), *follow*; Past Tense, lean (pron. *len*), *did follow*; nigh (pron. *nyee*), *wash*; Past Tense, nigh (pron. *nee*), *did wash*, Initial *r*, with either broad or small Vowel, has in the Past Tense a weak sound, as in *fiery*. Example—ruith (*rrui*), *run*; Past Tense, ruith (*ru*), *did run*.

M O O D S.

The Affirmative Mood is used in simple affirmation, as—Bha mi a' bualadh, *I was striking.*

The Interrogative Mood expresses a question, as—An do bhuail thu? *did you strike?* or negation, as—Cha do bhuail thu, *you did not strike.* It is also used with the Adverbial Particles specified in Lesson IX.; with the Adverbs *gu*, *that*, *ged*, *although*; and Relative Pronouns governed by Prepositions, as—Gu 'n robh thu, *that you were*; anns am beil mi, *in which I am*; aig am bi e, *at which he shall be.*

The Subjunctive Mood is rendered in the Past Tense by the English *I would*, &c. The Future is used only after *ma*, *if*, *o*, *o'n since*, and the Relative Pronoun '*a*,' as—An duine (*a*) bhuailneas, *the man who will strike.*

The Imperative intimates a desire or command, as Buaileam, *let me strike*.

The Active Infinitive or Participle is properly a Noun, and as such governs the Genitive Case of other Nouns, and is itself governed in the Genitive, as—A' bualadh na leapa (*not, a' bualadh an leabaidh*), *striking the bed*; uilal bualaidh (a floor of threshing), *a threshing floor*.

The Passive Infinitive is an Adjective.

VOCABULARY.

Ainm, ean m., <i>a name.</i>	Cum (Verb), <i>keep.</i>
Beartas, ais m., <i>wealth.</i>	Dorus, uis, dorsan m., <i>a door.</i>
Buille, ean, m., <i>a blow.</i>	Tuit (Infñ. tuiteam), <i>fall.</i>
Cathair, cathrach, f, <i>a city.</i>	Tuit-am, ar, m., <i>a fall.</i>

Exercise 19.

Cha 'n fheàrr thusa na e fein. Bhuail an droch dhuine sin an ògh beag. Is fearr deagh ainm na n-òran beartais. Na biodh olc ann ad cridhe. Bhuailleadh sinn le iomadh buille. Cò tha a' bualadh aig an doras? Bhuail na tuitlean air an taigh, agus thuit e, agus bu mhór tuiteam an taigh sin. Bha e air a bhualadh airson dhaoine. Ma bhitheas mi air mo bhualadh, buailtear leis an duine mhaith mi. Tuitidh an droch dhuine ann an iomadh olc ach cumaidh Dia a shlugh féin. Ma bhitheas tu a' deanamh maith bithidh maitheas ann ad thaigh agus soillse ann ad aise còmhnuidh. An taigh anns an robh e. Am buille leis an do bhuailleadh sinn.

Exercise 20.

Was he not struck in the head by (*leis*) that man? These men were saying that they were not the better of you. There is no light in the dwelling-places of the workers of evil, but the light of God is on the head of the good man. Smite them, and let their city fall. If he were struck as I was, he would have fallen. What good is there in that? (*What the good which is in that?*) And there fell thirty thousand people in one day. The light of the sun shall not be there.

XI.—REGULAR VERB.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Second Conjugation consists of Verbs that begin with a Vowel, or *f* followed by a Vowel, and differs from the First only in some initial changes.

Example, “Fill,” *fold*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Past Tense.</i>		<i>Future Tense.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —Dh’ fhill.		Fillidh.
<i>Inter.</i> —D’ fhill ?		Fill ?
<i>Subj.</i> {	Dh’ fhillinn.	
	Dh’ fhilleamid.	Dh’ fhilleas.
	Dh’ fhilleadh tu, &c.	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> {	1 Filleam.	Filleamaid.
	2 Fill.	Filibh.
	3 Filleadh e or i,	Filleadh iad.
<i>Infin.</i> {	Filleadh, a’ filleadh, <i>folding</i> .	
	A dh’ fhilleadh, <i>to fold</i> .	
	Gu filleadh, <i>about to fold</i> , &c.	

PASSIVE MOOD.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Dh’ fhilleadh.	Fillear.
<i>Inter.</i> —D’ fhilleadh ?	Fillear ?
<i>Subj.</i> —Dh’ fhillteadh.	Dh’ fhilk ar.
<i>Imper.</i> —Filltear.	
<i>Infin.</i> —Fillte.	

Note.—Verbs having their last Vowel broad, omit the *e* from the termination, and where the termination begins with *i* they insert an *a* before it, thus òl, *drink*, has Past Subjunctive dh’ òlainn ; Future Subj.—Dh’ òlas. See Lesson I.—*Euphony*.

Before a Vowel *a’* becomes *ag*, as, ag òl, *drinking*.

In the Second Conjugation do, dh’, or d’ is always used in the Past Tense, except after ni, mur, nach, gu, an, am, na, or nam The Verb is never aspirated after any of these Particles

SPECIAL RULES.

1. Some Verbs are contracted in the Infinitive, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Future Affirmative Mood; as—Innis, *tell*, Infin. innse, *or* innseadh; seachain, *avoid*, Infin. seachnadh.

2. Some have the Infinitive like the Root, as—Ol, *drink*, Infin., òl. Such are—Fàs, *grow, become*; snàmh, *swim*; ruith, *run*.

3. Many Verbs in *air* add *t* for the Infinitive, as—Tabhair, *give*, tabhairt.

4. Some Monosyllables add *sinn* or *tinn*, as—Creid, *believe*, creidsinn; bean, *touch*, beantuinn.

5. A few add *ail*, as—Fàg *leave*, tàgail.

Auxiliaries.

Besides the Verb *to be*, dean, *do*, and rach, *go*, are used as Auxiliary Verbs, as—Nach dean thu bhualadh? *will you not (do his striking) strike him?* rach a dh' òl, *go to drink*.

Impersonal Verbs.

Verbs which do not regularly admit of a Passive Voice are employed in the 3rd Pers. Sing. Passive, with an active signification, and without an expressed Nominative, as—Cha n' fhasar òl gu h-obainn, (*one*) *does not become ticked all of a sudden*; thair ag innse dhomh, *they tell me*.

The Passive Voice is sometimes used in poetry, or for the sake of effect, as an Active Verb of the Present Tense without a Nominative, as—Tuitear sìos chum an làr, *down (he) fell to the ground*.

Question and Answer.

Questions must be answered with the same Tense and Mood of the Verb. The Noun or Pronoun is never used in replying except for emphasis, as—Am beil thu an so? Tha, *Are you here? (I) am*.

VOCABULARY.

Ait, <i>glad.</i>	Domh, <i>to me.</i>
Air falbh, <i>away.</i>	Lamh, imh, an f., <i>a hand.</i>
An aghaidh, <i>against.</i>	Mar, <i>as.</i>
Bas, an, f., <i>palm [of hand].</i>	Mol, <i>praise.</i>
Beathach, aich, aichean m.	Snàmh, <i>swim.</i>
<i>a beast.</i>	Taobh, ibh, an m., <i>a side.</i>

Exercise 21.

Nach bòidheach a chraobh sin? Tha an duine maith mar chraoibh a ta a' fas aig taobh ainnhe. Olaidh na craobhan de uisge an t-sruith agus bithidh iad ait; buailidh iad am basan agus molaidh iad Dia. Is usadh snàmh an aghaidh an uisge na leis an t-sruth. Tabhair dhomh uisge gu òl. Dh' inns-eadh dhomh gu 'm bu tusa Rìgh Israel. Is to'igh lean Dia airson gu 'n tabhair e dhomh an nì a bhitheas maith dhomh. Shnàmh am beathach air falbh. Tha Dia ag ràdh, A mhic, tabhair dhòmhsa do chridhe.

Exercise 22.

Let the calves drink the water. Is water not good for calves? It was told to me that many beasts drink (are drinking) the water of this river, and that they are not the better of it. Yon old man was saying that his own three lambs became ill with the water. Let us fold our coats, and let us leave them here. Avoid (the) evil, and (the) evil will avoid you. Will you not believe what (the thing which) I tell you? It would be better to fall in the battle than to run away. That man avoids me much. Who is God that I should believe him God is (*is e Dia*) the father of all (*nan uile.*)

XII IRREGULAR VERBS

1. "Rach," *go*.

<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>Affirm.</i> —Chaidh, <i>went</i> .	Théid, <i>will go</i> .
<i>Inter.</i> —Deachaidh ? <i>did do</i> ?	Téid ? <i>will go</i> .
<i>Subj.</i> { Rachainn, <i>I would go</i> .	Théid, <i>will go</i> .
Rachamaid, <i>we would go</i> .	
Rachadh tu, &c., <i>thou wouldst, &c.</i>	
<i>Imper.</i> —Racham, <i>let me go</i> .	<i>Inf.</i> —Dol.

2. "Abair," *say*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Thubhairt, dubhairt, <i>said</i> .	Their, <i>will say</i> .
<i>Inter.</i> —Dubhairt ? <i>said</i> ?	Abair ? <i>will say</i> ?
<i>Subj.</i> { Theirinn, abairinn, <i>I would say</i> .	Their, <i>will say</i> .
Theireadh, abaireadh tu, &c., <i>would say</i> .	
<i>Imper.</i> —Abaiream, &c., <i>let me say, &c.</i>	<i>Inf.</i> —Radh, <i>saying</i> .

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Dubraidh, <i>was said</i> .	Theirear, <i>will be said</i> .
<i>Inter.</i> —Dubhradh ? <i>was said</i> ?	Abairear ? <i>will be said</i> ?
<i>Imper.</i> —Abairtear, <i>let be said</i> .	Theirear, <i>will be said</i> .
<i>Subj.</i> —Theirteadh, abairteadh, <i>would be said</i> .	

3. "Tabhair, thoir," *give, take*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Thug, <i>gave</i> .	Bheir, <i>will give</i> .
<i>Inter.</i> —D' thug ? <i>Did give</i> ?	Toir ? tabhair ? <i>will give</i> ?
<i>Subj.</i> { Bheirinn, <i>I would give, &c.</i>	Bheir, <i>will give</i> .
Toirinn or tabhairinn, &c.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Thoiream or tabhaiream, &c., <i>let me give, &c.</i>	
<i>Inf.</i> —Toirt, tabhairt, <i>giving</i> .	

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Thugadh, <i>was given.</i>	Bheirear, <i>will be given.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —D' thugadh ? <i>was given ?</i>	Toirear ? tabhairear ?
<i>Subj.</i> { Bheirteadh, <i>would be given.</i>	<i>will be given ?</i>
{ Tugteadh.	Bheirear, <i>will be given.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> —Thugar, <i>let be given.</i>	

4. “Thig,” *come.*

<i>Affirm.</i> —Thàinig, <i>came.</i>	Thig, <i>will come.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —D' thàinig ? <i>did come ?</i>	Tig ? <i>will come ?</i>
<i>Subj.</i> —Thiginn, <i>I would come.</i>	Thig, <i>will come.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> —Thigeam, &c., <i>let me come.</i>	

Infin. { Tighinn, *coming.*
 { Teachd.

5. “Faic,” *see.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Chunnaic, <i>saw.</i>	Chi, <i>will see.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —Faca ? <i>did see ?</i>	Faic ? <i>will see ?</i>
<i>Subj.</i> { Chithinn, <i>I would see.</i>	
{ Facinn.	Chi, <i>will see.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> —Faiceam, &c., <i>let me see.</i>	<i>Infin.</i> —Faicsinn, <i>seeing.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Chunncadh, <i>was seen.</i>	Chithear, <i>will be seen.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —Facadh ? <i>was seen ?</i>	Faicear ? <i>will be seen ?</i>
<i>Subj.</i> { Chiteadh, <i>would be seen.</i>	Chithear, <i>will be seen.</i>
{ Faicteadh.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Faicear, <i>let be seen.</i>	

6. “Faigh,” *get.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Fhuair, <i>got.</i>	Gheibh, <i>will get.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —D' fhuair ? <i>did get ?</i>	Faigh ? <i>will get ?</i>
<i>Subj.</i> { Gheibhinn, <i>I would get.</i>	Gheibh, <i>will get.</i>
{ Faighinn.	
<i>Imper.</i> —Faigheam, <i>Let me get.</i>	<i>Infin.</i> { Faghail, <i>getting.</i> { Faotainn.

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Affirm.</i> —Fhuaradh, <i>was got.</i>	Gheibhear, <i>will be got.</i>
<i>Inter.</i> —D'fhuaradh ? <i>was got ?</i>	Faighear ? <i>will be got ?</i>
<i>Subj.</i> { Gheibhteadh, <i>would be got.</i> Faighteadh.	Gheibhear, <i>will be got.</i>
<i>Imper.</i> —Faightear, <i>let be got.</i>	

7. “Dean,” *make, do*, has Infin. deanamh ; Future Affirm. and Subj. ni ; the Past Affirm. rinn, and the past Inter. d’ rinn ? The Future Affirm. and Subj. Passive is nithear. The other parts regular.

8. “Beir,” *bear*, has Infin. beirsinn or breith, the Past Affirm. rug, and Inter. d’ rug ?

9. “Cluinn,” *hear*, has the Infin. cluinntinn, the Past Affirm. chuala, and Inter. cuala ?

10. “Ruig,” *reach*, has Infin. ruigsinn or ruigheachd, the Past Affirm. rainig, and Inter. d’ rainig. It has no Passive Voice.

Some of the Verbs have two forms of the Subjunctive Past. The first corresponds to *I would*—and the second is used after the Particles mur, cha, an, &c. Example :—Chithinn, *I would see* ; nam faicinn, *if I should see*.

Defective Verbs.

“Arsa,” or “Orsa,” *said, quoth* ; “Tiugainn” (Singular) “tiugainnibh” (Plural), *come along*, and “theab,” *had almost*, are wanting in all the other parts.

VOCABULARY.

Da, dha, *to him.*

De, of, *off.*

Glòir, e, ean f., *glory.*

Glòir-mhor, *glorious.*

Gu, *to.*

Neach (indecl.) m., *a person.*

Sam bith, *any.*

Urram, im m., *honour,*

Exercise 23.

Rachainn gu àite sam bith a chluinntinn an duine sin Bhualadh mise airson an nì a rinn neach eile. Am faca tu am beathach mór reamhar ud a tha aig an taigh so? Na abair nì sam bith an aghaidh an rìgh. Thoir domh do lamh. Thainig e gu a dhuthaich fein ach cha d'thug a shluagh fein urram dha. Fhuaradh moran de na beathaichean aig taobh eile na h-aimhne.

Exercise 24.

Let him give (to) me the thing which I gave him. If I should say anything I would say as you said. I am going away, and you will not see me until I come in the glory of my Father. A glorious thing shall be told of (*mu*) the city of our God. And he said, let me fall into the (*ann an*) hands of God, and let me not fall into the hands of men. He was seen going away and leaving the place.

XIII.—PREPOSITION.

SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS

Are single words placed before Nouns and clauses of a sentence to express relation. The following require the Dative Case of Nouns :—

A, <i>to, into.</i>	Le, leis, <i>with, by.</i>
Aig, <i>at, with.</i>	Mu, <i>about, concerning.</i>
Air, <i>on, upon.</i>	O, bho, <i>from.</i>
Ann, ann an, <i>in, into.</i>	Ri, ris, <i>at, to.</i>
A, as, <i>out of, from.</i>	Roimh, <i>before.</i>
De, <i>of, off.</i>	Thar, <i>over.</i>
Do, <i>to, for.</i>	Troimh, <i>through.</i>
Fo, fuidh, <i>below.</i>	Seach, <i>compared with.</i>

The following require the Nominative :—

Eadar, <i>between.</i>	Gun, <i>without.</i>
Gu, gus, <i>to.</i>	Mar, <i>like to, as.</i>

Gu, gun, and mar govern the Nom. Case with the Article, but the Dative when the Article is not employed.

Before the Article or the Relative Pronouns a, am, an, the Propositions ann, a, gu, le, and ri take the addition of s. In any other position “ann” is followed by “an.”

Ann, without a following Noun, is taken to mean *in existence*, as—Am beil thu ann? *are you here? are you alive?*

Motion is expressed by *a* or *do* before the proper name of a place. If the Noun begins with a Consonant it is aspirated; if a Vowel *dh* is prefixed, a.—Dol a Bhreatainn, *going to Britain*; t'ghinn a dh' Alba, *coming to Scotland*; dol do'n Fhràing, *going to France*. “Ann a” is contracted 'na, *into the*, as—Dol 'na bhaile, *going into the town*.

Aig is used to express possession, as—Tha t'igh aig mo mhac, *my son has a house*,

Air is represented in English by various Prepositions, as—*Air ainm, by name ; air eigin, with difficulty ; air sgath, for the sake ; cha 'n eil air, there is nothing for.* With Verbs of giving and getting it is Englished *for*, as—*Thug mi air, I gave for.* *Gabh air, beat ; gabh ort, pretend, feign, assume ; Beir air, seize ; tilg air, accuse of.*

COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

Are usually made up of two or more words, and govern the Genitive Case. Such are :—

Am measg, among, in the midst (of). *An aghaidh, against, in the face (of).*
An lathair, in presence (of), *Re, during, in the time (of).*
Air son, for the sake (of) ; because (of).

When used with Pronouns these require Possessive Pronouns, as—*air mo shon, for my sake.*

Aspiration.

De, fo, mu, o or bho, roimh and troimh, aspirate the first Consonant of following Noun.

Gun aspirates consonants, except *d, t* and *s*. *Gun chrìoch, without end ; gun toiseach, without beginning.*

Exercise 25.

Air sgath na duthcha. Is math an duine e seach mise' Dh'fhalbh iad leis an laogh Tha thu a dol an aghaidh d. athar. Am bheil iad ann ar measg? Tha bòrd agad an sin. Cha'n eil air na nithe sin ach an deanamh.

Exercise 26.

He came during the day. He went for the sake of honour. Did you hear yon noise over the river? Did you give much for that dog? The town is between the rivers. He was got with difficulty.

XIV.—PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS.

These are formed by combining the Simple Prepositions with the Personal Pronouns, as—Agam, for “aig-mi,” *with me*; agad, for “aig-tu,” *with thee*; aige, *with him*; aice, *with her*, &c.

Aig.	{ Sing.—Agam.	Agad	Aige (m.), aice (f.)
	{ Plur.—Againn.	Agaibh.	Aca.
Air.	{ S.—Orm.	Ort.	Air, oirre.
	{ P.—Oirnn.	Oirbh.	Orra.
Ann.	{ S.—Annam.	Annad.	Ann, innte.
	{ P.—Annainn.	Annaibh.	Annta.
As.	{ S.—Asam.	Asad.	As, aisde.
	{ P.—Asainn.	Asaibh.	Asda.
De.	{ S.—Diom.	Diot.	Deth, dith,
	{ P.—Dinn.	Dibh.	Diubh.
Do.	{ S.—Domh.	Duit.	Da, di.
	{ P.—Duinn.	Duibh.	Daibh <i>or</i> doibh.
Eadar.	P.—Eadaruin	Eadaraibh.	Eatorra.
Fo.	{ S.—Fodham.	Fodhad.	Fodha, fuidhpe.
	{ P.—Fodhainn.	Fodhaibh.	Fodhpa.
Gu.	{ S.—H-ugam.	H-ugad.	H-uige, h uice.
	{ P.—H-ugainn.	H-ugaibh.	H-uca.
Le.	{ S.—Leam.	Leat.	Leis, leatha.
	{ P.—Leinn.	Leibh.	Leo.
Mu.	{ S.—Umam.	Umad.	Uime, uimpe.
	{ P.—Umainn.	Umaibh.	Umpa.
O.	{ S.—Uam.	Uat.	Uaith, uaipe.
	{ P.—Uainn.	Uaibh.	Upa.
R.	{ S.—Rium.	Riut.	Ris, rithe.
	{ P.—Ruinn.	Ribh.	Riu.
Roimh.	{ S.—Romham.	Romhad.	Roimhe, roimpe.
	{ P.—Romhainn.	Romhaibh.	Rompa.
Thar	{ Tharam.	Tharad.	Thairte (f.)
	{ Tharuinn.	Tharaibh	Tharta.
Troimh like roimh.			

VOCABULARY.

Aran, in m., *bread*,

Beo, *alive*.

Céin *distant*.

Clí, *wrong, left*.

Cliu m., *fame, praise*.

Gaolach, *lovely, dear*.

Lathail, *daily*.

Leannan m. & f., *a sweetheart*,

An diugh, *to day*.

Exercise 27.

Co dh' innseas do d' athair nach beo thu? Cha do thuit e gun chliu anns a chath. Na abairear ni sam bith an aghaidh na ban righ. Nach b' fhearr duit so a bhi agad? Ciod, arsa Ronan, a chi thu mu Chulmina, mo leannan gaolach? Tabhair dhuinn an diugh ar n-aran lathail. Biodh a lamb chli fo m' cheann. Agus chunnaic Dia an solus, gu'n robh e maith. Cum dorus do bheoil ann an tigh Dhé. Tha thu ann an lathair Righ nan righ. Chuala mi uaith-san gu'm beil mac na ban-righ ann an tìr chéin.

Exercise 28.

Let her give (to) him everything she has. Any person may (will) see the good he did to the people of the place. All these things have I given you, but what have you done for my sake? I saw him going to the town at five o'clock. I told you, but you would not believe me. Among all this people is there not one who will tell me this? We have the light of the sun during the day. Shall not his praise be heard for this? He would say no evil thing.

XV.—PREPOSITIONAL VERBS.

Many Gaelic Verbs are made up of Prepositions, with the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, combined with adjectives and nouns, as—

- Is fhearr leam (it is better with me), *I prefer.*
 Tha agam (there is with me), *I have.*
 Tha duil againn (expectation is with us), *we suppose.*
 Tha suil agam (an eye is with me), *I expect.*
 Tha agam air (I have on him), *he owes me.*
 Is beag orm (little on [with] me is), *I don't care for.*
 Cha 'n eil agam air (I have not on), *I don't care for.*
 Is toigh leam (dear with me is), *I like or love, &c.*
 Is aithne dhomh (known to me is) dhomh, *I know.*
 Is annsa leam (dearer with me is), *I prefer.*
 Is coma leam (indifferent with me is), *I care not.*
 Is coir dhomh (right is for me), *I ought.*
 Is cruaidh dhomh, *it is hard for me.*
 Is cuimhne leam (remembrance is with me), *I remember.*
 Is dual domh, *it is natural to me.*
 Is duilich leam (sad with me is), *I regret.*
 Is fhèarr dhomh, *it is better for me.*
 Is léir dhomh (visible to me is), *I see.*
 Is math leam [gu'n] (good with me is), *I am glad (that).*
 Is math dhomh, *it is good for me.*
 Is miann leam (it is a desire with me), *I wish, desire.*
 Is mithich dhomh, *it is time for me.*
 Is truagh leam, *I pity.*
 Is urrainn domh, *I can.*
 Is ceannach air (it is buying it), *it's dearly bought.*

These may be conjugated with the Parts of the Verbs *to be* and the several Prepositional Pronouns.

The same idioms can be used with nouns in place of pronouns, as—Is aithne do na daoine, *The men know*,

Sometimes other simple verbs are used as—

Cicd a dh' eirich duit? *What has befallen you?*

Thig e dhomh, *it will become me.*

See also top of page 36.

Ann (contracted 'n), with a Possessive Pronoun, is used with Neuter Verbs to give the idea of state or continuance, as—Tha mi 'n am shuidhe, *I am [in my] sitting*; tha thu 'n ad bhoile, *you are [in your] mad[ness]*; tha e' na rìgh, *he is [in his, i.e., is a] King.*

Exercise 29.

An leir duit? Cha toigh leis idir e. Cha bu dual do'n bheathach sin a bhi boidheach. Ma's miann leat rach air falbh. Cha b' urrainn di ni sam bith fhaicinn. Tha moran beartais aig na fir sin. Is coma leinn ciod a bhitheas ann. Tha moran aig an fhear sin orm.

Exercise 30.

I love that. We expect to come. I have many books. It is hard for me to believe that. He had a dog. I told you that I did not care for it. He knows what he is saying. Is it not time for us to go away? The people cannot see the place. I don't care for that man.

XVI.—ADVERB.

The following are some of the Adverbs most in use :—

An diugh, <i>to-day.</i>	Gu léir. <i>altogether.</i>
An dé, <i>yesterday.</i>	Idir, <i>at all.</i>
Am màireach, <i>to-morrow.</i>	Ma, <i>if,</i>
An so, <i>here.</i>	Mar, <i>as.</i>
An sin, <i>there.</i>	Mar sin, <i>so, in that manner.</i>
Am feasd } <i>ever (future).</i>	Mar so, <i>thus, like this.</i>
Gu bràth }	Nis, a nis, <i>now.</i>
Cia mar, <i>how.</i>	Nuair, <i>when.</i>
Gle, <i>very.</i>	Rithis, a ris, <i>again.</i>
Roimh, <i>before, &c.</i>	Riamh, <i>ever (Past.)</i>

Adjectives may be converted into Adverbs by prefixing gu, as—Gu maith, *well*, gu mór, *greatly*.

Aspiration.

Gle, ro, mar, and ma aspirate first consonant of following word. Cha aspirates all aspirable consonants except *d*, *t*, and *s*.

For the sake of euphony an *n* is placed between cha and a verb beginning with a vowel or *f*, as cha'n eil, cha'n fhaigh.

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are words used to connect words or clauses. The most common are—

Ach, <i>but.</i>	Ma ta, <i>if so, then.</i>
Agus, is, 's, <i>and.</i>	Mar, <i>as.</i>
Co—ri, <i>as—as.</i>	Mu, <i>before.</i>
Ged, <i>although.</i>	Mur, <i>if not.</i>
Gu, gu'r, <i>that.</i>	No, <i>or.</i>
Ma, <i>if.</i>	Oir, <i>for, &c.</i>

Co and ri are used for comparison, as—Tha aon cho maith ri aon eile, *one is as good as another.* In other cases co takes as a co-relative agus, as—Bi cho maith agus so a dheanamh, *be as good as do this.*

INTERJECTION.

Among the more common Interjections are :—

Feuch ! <i>behold !</i>	Och ! och ! <i>alas !</i>
H-ugad ! <i>take care !</i>	Slàn leat (Sing.) } <i>Farewell !</i>
Mo nàire ! <i>fie for shame !</i>	Slàn leibh (Pl.) }
Mo thruaighe ! <i>woe is me !</i>	Ubh ! ubh ! <i>dear me !</i>

VOCABULARY.

Ambairc (Infin. Amharc), *look, gaze.*

As eugmhais (Comp. Prep.) *without.*

Beath, a, an f, *life.*

Eòin, *John.*

Eirich, eiridh, *v. rise.*

Focal, il, foclan m., *a word.*

Gairdeachas, is, m., *rejoicing, joy.*

Maille ri (Prep.), *with, along with.*

Oidhche, ean and eachan, f., *a night.*

Tighearna m., *a lord.*

Tùs, toiseach, ich f., *a beginning.*

Exercise 31.

Anns an toiseach bha am Focal, agus bha am Focal maille ri Dia, agus b' e am Focal Dia. Bha e so air tùs maille ri Dia. Rinneadh na h-uile nithe leis; agus as 'eugmhais cha d' rinneadh aon ni a rinneadh. Ann-san bha beatha agus b' i a bheatha solus dhaoine. Uime-san thubhairt Eòin, Feuch Uan Dé ! Tha sùilean an Tighearna anns gach àite ag amharc air na droch dhaoine agus air na deadh dhaoine. Mar so their thu ris, Na dean gairdeachas an aghaidh an duine mhaith; ged thuitedh e éiridh e a rithis. Chunnaic mi ni an dé nach fhaca mi riamh roimh, agus nach fhaic mi rithis am feasd.

Exercise 32.

The lord of the country saw our brother, and praised him greatly. The word of God is good, giving joy to His people, and making their hearts glad: He will not keep any good thing from them who believe on His name. Alas! that I should see the day. On this side and on that side of (*de*) the river was growing the tree of life. Rise and come away for the day is short. Let us do our work now, during the day, for the night will come before our work is done.

XVII.—CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

The following passage from the Ossianic poem of “ Gaol nan-daoine ” illustrates the order of words in Gaelic sentences —

O chladach Chròna thagh mi clach.
 From the peebly beach of Chrona chose I a stone.
 Measg fonna le neart nam bard;
 Amid the tunes with strength of the bards;
 Fuil nàimhde Fhionnaghail fo smachd.
 The blood of the foes of Fingal under subjection.

An cóineach dubh-ghlas nan àid.
 (In) the moss dark green of the streams
 Fo sud shuidhich mi o chéile,
 Beneath yon set I from each other

Tri copana o sgéith nan dàimh,
 Three bosses from the shields of the strangers

Nuair luidheadh mu seach is dh'éireadh,
 While would subside alternately and would rise

Fonn oidhche o Ulainn an àigh.
 A strain of night from Ullin of good fortune.

Chuir Toscar a sgian fo 'n ùir,
 Put Toscar his knife under the ground.

Is murla dubh ghorm stailinn chruaidh,
 And a mail dark blue steel hard.

Thogadh mu 'n chloich àird an smùr
 Was raised about the stone high the earth

A ghairm gu cliù bliadhna nan luadh,
 To call to fame the year of the praises

“ A nighean chóinich sruth nan càrn,
 O daughter of the moss of the stream of the hills

Thu 'g éiridh an àird ann am chòir;
 Thou rising up in my presence

A chlach o chladach a tha thall
 O stone from stony beach which is over (yonder)

Nuair chaillear siol Shealma nan torr;
 When is lost the seed of Selma of the hills

Labhair-sa ri laigse nan daoine.
 Speak thou to the weakness of (the) men

Air 'aghaidh, 's an oidhche, fo sprochd.
 On (his) face in the night under gloom

Luidhidh dubhailteadh bochd tha triall ;
 Shall lie a benighted one poor (who) is journeying

Do chóineach a caoineadh gun lochd,
 Thy moss moaning without sleep

A tilleadh mu 'rosg nam bliadhna.
 Bringing back about his eyelids the years

Eiridh comhraig threun fa choir—
 There shall arise a strife mighty before him

Rìghrean gorm-sgiathach a tearnadh gu cath,
 Kings blue shielded descending to battle

Lan ghealach a dubhadh fo 'n scorr.
 Full moon darkening under the peak

Air raona nan seòd 's nam flath
 On the field of the brave and of the nobles

Brisidh e o 'aisling chiar ;
 Will break he from (his) vision dreary

Druididh madainn air triall na h-oidhche,
 Will advance morning on the path of the night

Chithear uaigne nan triath air sliabh,
 Will be seen the tombs of the chiefs on the mountain.

Treuna gasda nan gnìomh 'an soillse.
 Brave (men) heroic of the deeds in light

Labhraidh e mu chloich an raon,
 Will speak he about the stone of the field

Agus freagraidh an aois r' a iarraidh ;
 And will reply the age(d) man to his demands

"So an liath-chlach thog Oisean nach faoin
 This (is) the grey stone (which) raised Ossian who (was) not weak

Sàr cheannard mu 'n d'aom na bliadhna."
 A true chief about whom have descended the years.

XVIII.—PROSE READING.

SEAN-FHOCAIL.

An ni nach cluinn thu 'n diugh cha'n innis thu am màireach.
 Cha 'n eil air (*Lesson XIII.—Air*) a bhiadh mhaith ach fheuchainn.

Is fada bu choir dol a dh' amharc fear nach fhaigheadh bean.

'S dàna cu air òtrach fein.

Cha tig ubh mór a nead an dreathain-duinn.

Biodh iadsan a bruidhinn, 's bithidh na h-uibhean againne.

Cuid an amadain am beul a phòca.

Na h-aimhnichean a traoghadh 's na caochanan ag at.

Cha tig an cota glas cho maith do na h-uile fear.

Is uaisle toll na tuthag ach 's fhearr tuthag na toll.

Suidhe ìosal a ni garadh uasal.

Is fearr an teine beag a gharas na an teine mòr a loisgeas tu.

Dean do gharadh far an d' rinn thu d' fhuarachadh.

A chlach nach tig ad rathad cha chuir i ceann a mheòir diot.

'S fearr a bhi cinnteach na bhi cailteach.

Feumaidh burn a bhi far am bathar an gamhuinn.

Mar thubhairt Uilleam Seadhair, ge b'e àird as an tig a ghaoth tuath, bithidh i tuar daonnan.

Cha 'n eil tuil air nach tig traoghadh.

Am fear nach cuir ri fuachd cha bhuain ri teas.

'S treise tuath na tighearn.

'S e deireadh gach coinnimh sgaoileadh.

Cha tig as a phoit ach an toit a chaidh innte.

Ceann mór air duine glic 's ceann circ air amadan.

Is miosa an t-eagal na 'n cogadh.

Bhi fadadh teine fo loch,

Bhi tiormachadh cloich an cuan,

Comhairle thoirt air mnaoi bhuirb,

Mar bhuille ùird air iarunn fuar.

Is sleamhainn stairsneach an taigh mhòir.

'S ceannach air an ubh an gloc.

La air mhisge 's la air uisge.

Am fear a gheibh ainm na moch-eiridh faodaidh e cadal gu meadhon latha.

XIX.—PROSE READING.

A GHRIAN.

Tha a ghrian do'n t-saoghal nadurrach, mar a tha spiorad na beatha do mhac an duine. Is e a teas a tha toirt fàs do luighibh na macharach; agus nuair a sgaoileas i caoimhneil-eachd na maidne mu'n cuairt di, bithidh gach creutair beathail le a làthaireachd—suilbhir agus aighearach le a tiodhlacaibh. Le a teas éiridh mìltean de chuileagaibh sgiathach gu beatha. Clisgidh na h-eóin as an codal, agus dòirtidh iad a mach an ceileirean sunndadh ann an co-sheirm chiùil nuair a mhothaicheas iad a blàths. Le mèilich bheir na treudan buidheachas airson teachd na maidne ciùine, agus innsidh am buar le'n àrd-gheumnaich an taingeileachd. Aithrisidh na gleanntan an ceòl ceudna, agus freagraidh na cnuic do'n fhonn. Bheir teas na grèine air gach luigh tha air aghaidh na talmhainn fàs gu h-ùrar agus gorm, còmhdaichidh e na craobhan le duilleach, a mhachair le arbhar agus meas, na sléibhtean le buar agus treudaibh, agus cridhe an duine le gàirdeachas agus taingeileachd. A réir cunntais nam feallasanach agus daoine foghlumte tha a ghrian deich ceud mìle uair ni's mò na an talamh, agus ceithir fichead 's a deich muilliona de mhiltibh air astar uaith. Nuair tha i fada gu deas tha an là goirid, agus an aimsir fuar againn 's an eilean so; ach an uair tha i pilltinn gu tuath tha ar là a fàs fada, agus tha blàths an t-samhraidh ag ath-ùrachadh gach luigh mhaoth a shearg, agus gach craobh a lòm, gaoth reòtaidh a gheamhraidh. Smuainichidh sluagh neo-fhoghlumte gu bheil a ghrian ag éiridh 's an aird an ear agus a dol fodha 's an aird an iar, do bhrìgh nach eil iad a tuigsinn gu bheil an talamh a tionndadh mu'n cuairt, no a cur car dheth air a roth aon uair 's na ceithir uairibh fichead, agus le so a nochdadh na grèine do shùilean an duine mar gu'm biodh i ag éiridh 's an aird an ear agus a luidhe 's an àird an iar gach uair a tha an talamh a cur car dheth air an còigh so.

XX.—PHRASES—COLLOQUIAL AND IDIOMATIC.

Co tha 'n so ?
Tha mise, do charaid.
O ! an tusa th' ann ?
'S mi. Co a shaoil leat a bh'ann ?

Cha robh fios agam.
Cia mar tha thu, mata ?
Tha mise gu gasda, gu'n robh
math agad.

Cia mar tha thu cunail ?
Bheil an t-slaight' ac' aig an
taigh ?

Cha'n eil dad a cur orra.
Bheil thu falbh, mar tha ?
Bithidh e cho math.
C-arson nach fhuirich thu ?

Tha cabhag orm.
Greas ort air t-ais, mata.
Beannachd leat.

Slan leat.
Bheil fios agad cia meud uair
a ta e ?

Tha e leth uair an deigh da uair.
An e so an rathad ?

Cha 'n e, 's e so e.
Trothad a nall an so.
Coma leam.

Leigibh le mo chu.
Iarr air bhi samhach.
Leigibh as e.

Falbh a luidhe.
Bi sgiobalt—clis.

Cuir dhiot—umad.
Tha e cuir an t-sneachda.
Nach 'eil thu tighinn a staigh ?

Ma 's e do thoil e.
Bheil a bhean aig an taigh.
Tha mi 'n duil gu bheil.

Failt oirbh, a Dhonnchaidh.
Failt oirbhse ! bheil sibh beo
fhathast ?

Tha, fhathast.
Am faigh mi deoch uat ?

Who is here ?
I am, your friend.
O, is it you ?
It is. Who did you think it
was ?

I did not know.
How are you, then ?
I am nicely, thank you.

How are you keeping ?
Are they in health at home ?

Nothing ails them.
Are you going away already ?
It will be as well.
Why won't you stay ?
I am in a hurry.
Haste you back, then.

} Good bye.
Do you know what o'clock is it ?

It is half-past two o'clock.
Is this the way ?

No ; this is it.
Come over here.
I don't want to.
Let my dog alone.
Bid him be quiet.
Let him go.

Go to bed.
Be quick—smart
Undress—dress.
It is snowing.

Are you not coming in ?
If you please.
Is the lady (wife) at home ?
I think she is.
Hail to thee, Duncan.

Hail to you, are you alive yet ?
Yes, yet.
Can I get a drink from you ?

Gheibh, gu toilichte.
 Gu'n robh math agad.
 'S e do bheatha.
 Tha la briagh ann.
 Tha sin ann.
 Tha e car fuar.
 Tha beagan reothaidh ann
 Cha mhisd' e.
 'Tha e coltach ris an uisge.
 Cha chreid mi gu'n dean e moran
 an diugh.
 An aithne dhuit am baile so ?
 Cha'n eil mi eolach san aite so.

Bi falbh
 Ciod a tha tigh'nn riut.
 Cha bhuin sin duitsa.

An cum thu cuideachd rium ?
 Is gle thoigh leam an duthaich
 so.

A reir mo bharail sa.
 Tha mi duilich airson sin.
 Cha'n urrainn domh a leasachadh
 Am bheil Gaidhlig agad ?

Bheil thu g'am thuigsinn ?
 Ciod is ciall do'n fhocal so !

Chuireadh tu comain orm.
 Tha mi ad chomain.
 La math dhuit.
 Oidhche mhath leat.
 Mar sin duibh.

Yes, with pleasure.
 Thank you.
 You are welcome.
 It is a fine day.
 It is.
 It is rather cold.
 It is a little frosty.
 It will be none the worse.
 It threatens to (is like) rain.
 I don't believe it will rain much
 much to-day.
 Do you know this town ?
 I am not acquainted in this
 place.
 Go away.
 What ails you.
 That doesn't concern you, that
 is not yours.
 Will you bear me company ?
 I like this country very much.
 In my opinion.
 I am sorry for that.
 I can't help it.
 Do you know (have you got)
 Gaelic ?
 Do you understand me ?
 What is the meaning of this
 word ?
 You would oblige me.
 I am obliged to you.
 Good day
 Good-night.
 I wish you the same.

POETRY.

CEAD DEIREANNACH NAM BEANN.

Bha mi'n dé 'm Beinn-dorain,
 'S na còir cha robh mi aineolach,
 Chunna' mi na gleanntan
 'S na beanntaichean a b'aithne dhomh ;
 B'e sin an sealladh éibhinn
 Bhi 'g imeachd air na sléibhtibh,
 'Nuair bhiodh a' ghrian ag éiridh,
 'S a bhiodh na féidh a langanaich.

'S aobhach a ghreidh uallach,
 Nuair ghluaisedh iad gu farumach,
 'S na h-eildean air an fhuaran,
 Bu chuannar na laoi gh ballach ann ;
 Na maoslichean 's na ruadh-bhuic,
 Na coilich dhubha 's ruadha
 'S e 'n ceol bu bhinne chualas
 'Nuair chluinnt' am fuaim 's a chamhanaich.

Ged tha mo cheann air liathadh,
 'S mo chiabhagan air tanachadh,
 'S tric a leig mi mial-chu
 Ri fear fiadhaich, ceann-ardach,
 Ged bu toigh leam riamh iad,
 'S ged fhaicinn air an t-sliabh iad,
 Cha teid mi nis g'an iarraidh
 O'n chaill mi trian na h-analach.

Mo shoraidh leis na frithean,
 O's miorbhailteach na beannaibh iad,
 Le biolair uaine 's fìor-uisg,
 Deoch uasal, riomhach, cheanalta ;
 Na blàran a tha priseil,
 'S na fàsaichean tha lionmhor,
 O's àit' a leig mi dhìom iad,
 Gu bràht mo mhìle beannachd leo !

VOCABULARY.

The changes in the termination for the Gen. Singular and Nominative Plural of Nouns; for the Comp. Degree of Adjectives and for the Indicative Future and Infinitive of Verbs are indicated. Words already given are not repeated here.

- Ach, *conj.*, but ; *int.*, tuts ! alas !
 Ag, *sign of verbal participle*.
 Aghaidh, plural—ean, *f.*, a face.
 Aicheadh, future—idh, *infin.*
 aicheadh, *v.*, deny.
 Aidhireach, *adj.*, mirthful.
 Aid-ich,—ichidh,—eachadh, *v.*,
 confess.
 Aillidh, *adj.*, beauteous.
 Aimsir, *gen.* aimsire, plural—ean,
 f., time season.
 Aineol-ach, aich, *adj.*, ignorant.
 Aineol-as, ais, *m.*, ignorance.
 Ainm-ich,—ichidh,—eachadh, *v.*,
 name.
 Ainmig, *adv.*, seldom ; *adj.*, rare.
 Air, *prep.*, on ; thig air, *v.*, befall.
 Air ais, *adv.*, backwards.
 Air feadh, *comp. prep.*, among,
 through.
 Air tús, *adv.*, at first.
 Àird, *m.*, a point of the compass.
 Àirde, ean, *f.*, height ; an àird,
 adv. (with motion), up.
 Àireamh, an, *f.*, number.
 Àireamh, idh, *v.*, number.
 Amhuil, *adv.*, as.
 A mach, *adv.*, out ; a mach as,
 prep., out of.
 Anail, analach, ean, *f.*, breath,
 rest.
 Anam, an, *m.*, a soul, spirit.
 Anam-och, uich, *adj.*, late.
 An, as a prefix, means not.
 An déigh, *prep.*, after.
- An tràths' } *adv.*, now.
 An dràs'd }
 Ann-as, ais, asan, *m.*, novelty.
 A ball, *adv.*, across (to this side).
 A null } *adj.*, over (to the other
 A nunn } side).
 An nochd, *adv.*, to-night.
 A nuas, *adv.*, down (towards the
 speaker).
 An raoir, *adv.*, last night.
 An uiridh, *adv.*, last year.
 Aobhach, *adj.*, pleasant.
 Aobhar, an, *m.*, cause, reason.
 Aoda-ch, ich, ichean, *m.*, clothes.
 Aod-ann, ainn, annan, *f.*, a face.
 Aoibhne-as, is, *m.*, delight.
 Aighearach, *adj.*, merry.
 Airg-iod, id, *m.*, money.
 Ait-ich, ichidh, eachadh, *v.*,
 inhabit.
 Aithne, *adj.*, known ; *n. f.*, know-
 ledge.
 Aithris, idh, *v.*, rehearse, repeat.
 A' t' uild } *m.*, a stream, a burn.
 Allt, uillt }
 Amad-an, ain, aran, *m.*, a fool.
 Amh-airc, aircidh, arc, *v.*, look.
 Aois, ean, *f.*, age.
 Aon-ach, aich, aichean, *f.*, a moor,
 a plain.
 Ar-an, ain, *m.*, bread.
 Arbh-ar, air, *m.*, corn.
 Ard, àirde, *adj.*, high.
 At, aidh, *v.*, swell.

Ath-ùr-aich, aichidh, achadh, *v.*,
refresh.
 Ast-ar, air, astraichean, *f.*, *a way*:
 air astair, *away.*
 Bail-e, tean, *m.*, *a town.*
 Baionne, *m.*, *milk.*
 Bàin, bàine, *adj.*, *fair, pale.*
 Ball-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *speckled.*
 Bàrd, bàird, *m.*, *a bard, a poet.*

Tàs, bàis, *an, m.*, *death.*
 Bàta, ichean, *m.*, *a boat.*
 Bata, ichean, *m.*, *a staff.*
 Bàth, aidh, adh, *v.*, *drown*
 Bean, mna, mnathan, *f.*, *a wife.*
 Bean, aidh, tuinn, *v.*, *touch.*
 Beann, *gen. plur. of beinn.*
 Beannachd, *an m.*, *blessing.*
 Beart-as, ais, *m.*, *wealth.*
 Beathail, e, *adj.*, *active, vital.*
 Beinn, e, *gen. pl. beann, nom. pl*
 beanntan or -taichean, *f.*, *a*
mountain.
 Bear, *irreg. v.*, *lay hold, bear,*
overtake.
 Beud, *an, m.*, *blemish.*
 Bha, *was, were.*
 Bheir — air, *will cause.*
 Biolair, e, ean, *f.*, *water-cress.*
 Biadh, beidh, *an, m.*, *food.*
 Binn, e, *adj.*, *sweet, melodious.*
 Blàr, *an, m.*, *a moor.*
 Blàth, blaith, *adj.*, *warm.*
 B àths, }
 Blàth-as, ais, } *m.*, *warmth.*
 Bleideil, e, *adj.*, *importunate.*
 Bliadhna, ichean, *f.*, *a year.*
 Bò, boine, *f.*, *a cow.*
 Bochd, *adj.*, *poor.*
 Bog, aidh, adh, *v.*, *dip, saturate.*
 Boirionn-ach, aich, *m.*, *female.*
 Borb, buirbe, *adj.*, *fierce.*
 Bréat-ann, ain, *Britain.*
 Briath-ar, air, ran, *m.*, *a word.*
 Bris, idh, eadh, *v.*, *break.*

Briste, *adj.*, *broken.*
 Brò-n, in, *m.*, *sorrow.*
 Bròn-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *mournful.*
 Bruidh-inn, nidh, *v.*, *speak.*
 Buin-idh, *v.*, *touch, meddle with,*
belong.
 Bùrn, buirn, *m.*, *water.*
 Bua-in, inidh, *n, v.*, *reap, cut,*
cull.
 Buar, *m.*, *cattle.*
 Buidheach-as, ais, *m.*, *thanks-*
giving.
 Buntata, *m.*, *a potato.*
 Cà-ch, ich, *pron.*, *the rest, the*
others.
 Caid-il, lidh, cadal, *v.*, *sleep.*
 Caill, idh, call, *v.*, *lose.*
 Caillt-each, iche, *adj.*, *disastrous,*
losing.
 Caint, ean, *f.*, *language, speech.*
 Cairdeil, e, *adj.*, *friendly.*
 Càise, *an, m.*, *cheese.*
 Càite? *adv.*, *where?*
 Camhan-ach, aich, *f.*, *dawning.*
 Cànch-an, ain, anan, *m.*, *a rivulet.*
 Cìomhneileachd, *an, f.*, *kindness.*
 Cao-l, ile, *adj.*, *thin, slender.*
 Car, cuir, *m.*, *a twist, a turn; cur*
car de, v., *turn, revolve.*
 Caraid, cairdean, *m.*, *a friend.*
 Cas. coise, *an, f.*, *a foot.*
 Cè? *pro.*, *which? what?*
 Ceann-ard-ach, aich, *adj.*, *high-*
headed.
 Ceanalta, *adj.*, *good.*
 Ceannach air, *dearly bought.*
 Ceart, *adj.*, *right, just.*
 Ceartas, ais, *m.*, *justice.*
 Ceileir, e, ean, *m.*, *music, warbling.*
 Cein, *adj.*, *distant.*
 Ceò, than, *m.*, *mist.*
 Ceòl, ciuil, *an, m.*, *music.*
 Ceudna, *adj.*, *same.*
 Ceum, *an, m.*, *a step.*
 Chaidh, *adv.*, *ever (future.)*
 Cho, *adv.*, *so, as.*

- Chum, *prep. and adv., towards, to.*
 Ciabh, *an, f., a lock of hair.*
 Ciabh-ag, *aig, agan, f., a small lock of hair.*
 Cia ? *pron., which ? what ?*
 Cinnt-each, *iche, adj., sure.*
 Ciod ? *pron., what ?*
 Ciuin, *e, adj., mild.*
 Clach, *cloiche, an, f., a stone*
 Clann cloinn(e), *m. and f. children.*
 Claoidh, *idh. v. subdue.*
 Cli, *adj., wrong, left.*
 Clisg, *idh, eadh, v., start.*
 Cliù, *than, f., fame, praise.*
 Clo-s, *is, an, m., a rest.*
 Clu-as, *aise, asan, f., an ear.*
 Oluinn, *idh, tinn, v., hear.*
 Cn-oc, *uic, m., a hill.*
 Codal, *ail, alan, m., sleep.*
 Cog-adh, *aidh, aidhean, m., a war.*
 Coimhead, *aidh, v., look.*
 Coinn-eal, *le, lean, f., a candle.*
 Coinn-eamh, *imb, f., a meeting.*
 Còir, *e, adj., right, proper.*
 Còir, *presence, proximity.*
 Coire, *achan, m., a hollow, a corrie.*
 Comhairle, *an, f., an advice.*
 Comhd-aich, *aich, achadh, v., cover.*
 Comhnu-ich, *ichidh, idh, v., dwell.*
 Co-sheirm, *f, a chorus, a choir.*
 Cò-s, *is, san, f., a cave.*
 Cosmbuil, *adj., like.*
 Còta, *ichean, m., a coat.*
 Cra-nn, *inn, m., a plough, a tree, a mast, a bar.*
 Creid, *idh, sinn, v., believe.*
 Creutair, *ean. m., a creature.*
 Cri-och, *ch, ochan, f., an end, limit.*
 Crùthaichte, *adj., created.*
 Cua-n, *in, ntan, a sea, an ocean.*
 Cuairt, *ean, f., a round.*
 Cuann-ar, *aire, adj., elegant.*
 Cuid, *codach, f., a portion, property, some.*
 Cuile-ag, *ig, agan, f., a fly, an insect,*
 Cuile-an, *in, anan, m., a whelp.*
 Cuir, *idh, cur, put, sow, send ; cur an ceill, declare.*
 Cù-l, *il, lan, m., a back.*
 Cùm, *aidh, ail, v., keep, hold ; cum suas, uphold.*
 Cumbachd, *an, f., power.*
 Cùinnt-as, *ais, asan, m. an account, number.*
 Dàn, *a, adj., bold*
 Daonnan, *adv., always.*
 Dearc-ag, *aig, agan, f., a berry.*
 Dealbh, *aidh, v., shape. form.*
 Deas, *south.*
 Deoch, *an, f., a drink.*
 De-ur, *oir, m., a tear.*
 Deireannach, *adj., last.*
 Do, *prep., to ; thig do, v., suit, become.*
 Do bhrìgh, *adv., because.*
 Doigh, *e. ean, f., a manner.*
 Doirt, *idh, eadh, v., pour.*
 Dor-us, *uis, sa(n), m., a door.*
 Driuchd, *an, m., dew.*
 Dua-ll, *i, m, duty, hereditary right.*
 Dualach, *adv., hereditary, natural.*
 Du-bh, *ibhe, adj., black.*
 Duil, *f., supposition, expectation.*
 Duill-each, *ich, f., foliage.*
 Dùin, *idh, eadh, v., shut, close.*
 Ear, *m, the east.*
 Eag-al, *ail, m., fear.*
 Eibhinn, *adj., joyful.*
 Eile-an, *in, anan, m., an island.*
 Eil-id de, *dean, f., a hind.*
 Eir-ich, *idh, v, rise.*
 Eol-as, *ais, m., knowledge.*

È-un, oin, *m.*, a bird.
 Fa-da, ide, *adj.*, long ; *adv.*, far.
 Fad, aidh, adh, *v.*, kindle.
 Fàg, aidh, ail, *v.*, leave.
 Far, *adv.*, where.
 Farum-ach, aich, *adj.*, noisy.
 Fàs, fais, *m.*, growth.
 Fàs, aidh, *v.*, grow, become.
 Fàs-ach, aich, aichean, *f.*, a wilder-
 ness.
 Feadh, air feadh, *comp. prep.*,
 throughout.
 Feallsan-ach, aich, *m.*, a philoso-
 pher.
 Feuch, aidh, ain, *v.*, see, try.
 Feud or faod, aidh, *v.*, may.
 Feum, aidh, *v.*, must.
 Fiadhaich, *adj.*, wild.
 Finealta, *adj.*, fine, pretty.
 Fìor-uisge, *m.*, pure water.
 Foca-l, il, *m.*, a word.
 Fodha, *prep.*, below ; dol fodha,
 setting.
 Fòghluimte, *adj.*, learned.
 Fòigbhn-ich, ichidh, eachd, *v.*, ask.
 Fòills-ich, ichidh, eachad, *v.*,
 reveal, declare.
 Fola-ich, ichidh, achadh, *v.* con-
 ceal.
 Foun, fuinn, *m.*, a tune, melody.
 Freag-air, raidh, airt, *v.* reply.
 Frith, e, ean, *f.*, a forest, deer
 forest.
 Fuachd, an, *m.*, cold.
 Fua-r, ire, *adj.*, cold,
 Fuar-an, ain, anan, *m.*, a well.
 Gabh-aidh, ail, *v.* take.
 Gàg-an, ain, *m.*, clucking.
 Gàire, *f.*, a laugh.
 Gaisg-each, ich, *m.*, a hero.
 Gamh-ainn, ne, ne, *m.*, a year-
 old calf.
 Ga-nn, inne, *adj.*, scarce.
 Gao-l, il, *m.*, love.
 Gao-th, ith, than *f.*, wind.

Gar, aidh, adh, *v.*, warm.
 Geumnaich, *f.*, lowing.
 Gille, an, *m.*, a lad.
 Glac, aidh, adh, *v.*, catch, seize.
 Glan, gloine, *adj.*, clean.
 Gla-s, ise, *adj.*, grey, green.
 Glè, *adv.*, very.
 Gleann, glinne, tan or taicbean,
 m., a glen, a valley.
 Glioca-s, is, *m.*, wisdom.
 Gloc, *m.*, cackling.
 Glòir, *f.*, glory.
 Glòir-mhoir, e, *adj.*, glorious.
 Glua is, isidh, sad, *v.*, move.
 Gnìomh, a, an, *m.*, a deed.
 Gorm, guirme, *adj.*, blue, green.
 Gràis, ean, *f.*, a countenance.
 Grà dh, idh, *m.*, love.
 Grèidh, e, ean, *f.*, a flock, a herd.
 Grinn, e, *adj.*, fine, elegant.
 Gu ruig, *prep.*, to, unto.
 Iar, *m.*, the west.
 Iaru-nn, inn, *m.*, iron.
 Idir, *adv.*, at all.
 Imich, idh, imeachd, *v.*, go.
 Iomadh, *adj.*, many a.
 Iongant-ach, aiche, *adj.*, wonderful.
 Iosal, isle, *adj.*, low.
 Inn-is, sidh, se or seadh, *v.*, tell.
 Is, con, and ; *v.*, is or are.
 Ith, idh, *v.*, eat.
 Labhair, labhraidh, labhairt, *v.*
 speak.
 Langanach, *part.*, bellowing.
 La-mh, imh, *f.*, a hand.
 Lathaireachd, *f.*, presence.
 Lathail, *adj.*, daily.
 Lean-abh, *m.*, a child.
 Leig, idh, eil, *v.*, let ; leig de, leave
 off, forsake.
 Leum, aidh, naich, *v.*, leap, hurry.
 Liath, aidh, adh, *v.*, become grey.
 Loisg, idh, losgadh, *v.*, burn.
 Lion, aidh, adh, *v.*, fill, flow (*of*
 tide.)

Lip, ean, *f.*, a *lip*.
 Lite, an, *f.*, porridge.
 Lom, aith, adh, *become or make bare*.
 Luch, an, *f.*, a *mouse*.
 Luchd, *m.*, *people*.
 Luidh, idh, *v.*, *lie, set*.
 Luigh, ean, *m.*, a *herb*.
 Macha-ir, rach, richean, *f.*, a *plain*.
 Maide, an, *m.*, a *stick*.
 Maois-each, ich, ichean, *m.*, a *roe or doe*.
 Maoth, *adj.*, *tender*.
 Mar, *adv.*, *as*.
 Ma-ll, ille, *adj.*, *slow*.
 Méilich, *f.*, *bleating*.
 Meadh-on, oin, *m.*, *middle, mid*.
 Meang-an ain, anan, *m.*, a *twig*.
 Meas, an, *m.*, *fruit*.
 Me-ur, oir, oirean, *f.*, a *finger*.
 Mial-chu, *m.*, a *greyhound*.
 Minic, *adv.*, *often*.
 Mil-e tean, *f.*, a *mile*; *adj.* and *n.*, a *thousand*.
 Miorbhuil-each, ich, *adj.*, *wonderful*.
 Misg, *e, f.*, *drunkenness*.
 Moch muiche, *adj.*, *early*.
 Moch-eiridh, *early rising*.
 Mol, aith, adh, *v.*, *praise*.
 Mòran, *m.*, *much, many*.
 Moth-aich, aichidh, achadh, *v.*, *feel*.
 Muir, mara, muirean, *f.*, *sea*.
 Muillion, *e, m.*, a *million*.
 Mu'n cuairt, *adv.*, *about*.
 Mu'n cuairt do, *prep with Dat.*, *about*.
 Nàdurra, *adj.*, *natural*.
 Nead, nid, an, *f.*, a *nest*.
 Nàmh, neimh, an, *m.*, *heaven*.
 Neo (*prefixed to Adjectives*), *not*.
 Nochd, a nochd, *adv.*, *to night*.
 Og, òige, *adj.*, *young*.
 Ord, uird, an, a *hammer*.
 Or-bhui', golden yellow.

Os cionn, *comp. prep.*, *above*.
 Otr-ach, aich, aichean, *m.*, a *dunghill*.
 Pill-idh, eadh, or tion turn.
 Poca, nnan, *f.*, a *pocket*.
 Poit, e, ean, *f.*, a *pot*.
 Priseil, *e.*, *adj.*, *precious*.
 Ràidhe an, a *season, a quarter*.
 Ràite (ràdh), *part, saying*.
 Raoir, an raoir *adv.*, *last night*.
 Réidh, *adj.*, *clear, ready*.
 Reòtaidh, *adj.*, *frosty*.
 Rìgh, rean, *m.*, a *king*.
 Rìoghachd, *f.*, a *kingdom*.
 Rìomh-ach, aiche, *adj.*, *rich, gaudy*.
 Ròs, an, *m.*, a *rose*.
 Roth-a, an, *m.*, a *wheel, an axis*.
 Ruadh aidhe, *adj.*, *red, tawny*.
 Ruadh-bhoc, ruadh-bhuic, *m.*, a *roe-buck*.
 Rud, an, *m.*, a *thing*.
 Samhr-adh, aith, aidhean, *m.*, *summer*.
 Saogh-al, ail, *m.*, *the world*.
 Saoil, idh, sinn, *v.*, *suppose*.
 Seach-ain, naidh, nadh, *v.*, *avoid*.
 Sean, sine, } *adj.*, *old*.
 Seann, }
 Seall-adh, aith, aidhean, *m.*, a *view*.
 Searg, aith, adh, *v.*, *fade*.
 Sgaoil, idh, eadh, *v.*, *spread*.
 Sgiathach, *adj.*, *winged*.
 Sge-ul, il or oil, *f.*, a *story*.
 Sàan, a, *adj.*, *whole, healthy*.
 Sleamhainn, *adj.*, *slippery*.
 Sleabh sleibh, sleibh-te or tean, *f.*, a *mountain*.
 Slua-gh, igh, sloigh, *m.*, a *people*.
 Smua-nich, nichidh, neachadh, *v.*, *think*.
 Snàmh, aith, *v.*, *swim*.
 Snua-db, idh, *m.*, *appearance, complexion*.
 Soraidh, *farewell*.

Spiora d, id, dan, *m., a spirit.*
 Starsnaich, e, ean, *f., a threshold.*
 Strith, e, ean, *f., a strife.*
 Suidh, idh, *v., sit.*
 Sùil, sula, ean, *f. an eye.*
 Suilblir, e, *adj., cheerful.*
 Sunndach, *adj., lively.*
 Taigh or tigh, ean *m., a house.*
 Taingealeachd, *f., thankfulness.*
 Tal-amb, mhaionn, amban, *m*
 (*Fem. in Gen Case*), *the*
earth.
 Tana-ich, ichidh, chadh, *v., get*
or make thin.
 Teas, an *f., heat.*
 Teich, idh, eadh, *v., flee.*
 Thar, *prep., over.*
 Till, idh, eadh, *v., return.*
 Tionnd-aidh, aidhidh, adh, *v,*
turn.
 Tiodhlaic, ic, icean, *m., a gift.*
 Tiormaich, idh, tiormachadh,
v, dry.
 Tog, aith, ail, *v., raise.*
 Toisich, idh, toiseachadh, *v,*
begin.
 Toit, ean, *f., smoke, fume.*

Toll, tuill, *m., a hole*
 Traogh, aidh, adh, *v., assuage.*
 Treig, idh, sinn, *v., forsake.*
 Freud, a or an, *f., a flock.*
 Trian, a, an, *f., a third.*
 Tric, *adv., often.*
 Trom, truime, *adj., heavy.*
 Trua-gh, igh, e, *adj., miserable.*
 Tuar, *m., colour, appearance.*
 Tuath, *f., peasantry ; the north ;*
adj., north.
 Tuig, idh, sinn, *v., understand.*
 Tuit, idh, eam, *v., fall.*
 Tùrs-ach, aiche, *adj., sorrowful.*
 Tuthag, an, *f., thatch, patch, cover.*
 Uaine, *adj., green.*
 Uair, e, ean, *f., an hour, a time.*
 Uall-ach, aich, *adj., gay.*
 Uasal, naisle, *noble, genteel.*
 Ubh or ugh, uighe, uighean, *m.,*
an egg.
 Uile, *adj., and n. m., all.*
 Ur, *adj., new.*
 Urrar, *adj., fresh.*
 Urrainn, *adj., possible — used with*
the Verb "is."

DAYS OF WEEK.

Di-Domhnuich }	Sunday
La na Sàbaid }	Sabbath
Di-luain	Monday
Di-màirt	Tuesday
Di-ciadaoin	Wednesday
Di-ardaoin	Thursday
Di-h-aoine	Friday
Di-Sathuirne	Saturday

SEASONS.

Geamhradh	Winter
Earrach	Spring
Samhradh	Summer
Foghair	Autumn
Ràidhe	{ Season
	{ Three months
Bealtuinn	Whitsuntide
Samhuinn	Martinmas

NAMES OF FEMALES.

Ann	Anna
Catherine, Kate,	Caitriona, Ceat
Christina	Cairistiona
Elizabeth	Ealasaid
Flora	Fionnaghal
Grace	Giorsail
Helen	Eilidh
Isabella	Iseabal
Janet	Seonaid
Jane	Sine, Séana
Margaret	Mairearad
Marjory	Marsailidh
Martha	Moireach
Mary	Màiri
Sarah	Mór
Sophia	Beathag

NAMES OF MALES.

Alexander	Alasdair
Allan	Ailean
Andrew	Aindrea
Angus	Aonghas
Archibald	Gilleasbuig
Charles	Tearlach
Dugald	Dùghall
Duncan	Donnachd
Henry	Eanruig
Hugh	Uisdean
James	Seumas
John	Iain
Kenneth	Coineach
Malcolm	Callum
Simon	Sim
William	Uilleam

NAMES OF TOWNS.

Dun-eidionn	Edinburgh
Glaschu	Glasgow
Sruithla	Stirling
Peairt	Perth
Obaìreadhan	Aberdeen
Grianaig	Greenock
In'earnis	Inverness
An Eaglais Bhreac	Falkirk
Lunuinn	London
Bail-o-cliar	Dublin
An Ròimh	Rome
Baile na h-Aithne	Athens

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

Albainn	Scotland
Eirinn	Ireland
Sasuin	England
An Fhraing	France
An Olaind	Holland
Lochlainn	Scandinavia
An t-Suain	Sweden
A'Ghearmailt	Germany
An Eadailt	Italy
An Spainn	Spain
An Tuirc	Turkey
A'Ghreig	Greece

KEY TO EXERCISES.

III.

Shoes. A tongue of a shoe. A cat's head. Cats' heads. A man's wife. On a shoe. On a cat. On land. A man and a woman. A poet's place. A poet's tongue. O poets! A lace and a shoe. Shoes and laces. A cat's ear. Cats' ears. Laces and tongues of shoes.

IV.

Cait. Tìrean. Bròig. Bhròg. Air duine. Air bròig. Bhàrd. Teangaidhean bhròg. Iall bròige. Iallan bhròg. Aite chat. Chuas bàird. Air tìr. Ceann tìre.

V.

A day's work. A father's son. God's heart. Fathers and mothers. Sons of men. On a bed. A heart of flesh. Lands and towns. Water of a river. A deer's head. Hens' heads. O son! A brother's wife. A mother's sister. A son's wife. Women and men.

VI.

Fiaclan chat. Leabhar bàird. Beul aimhne. Coin agus cait. Peathraichean agus bràithrean. Lasraichean teine. Daoine agus mnathan. Aite athar. Oibre Dhé. Leabaidh aimhne. Teine agus uisge.

VII.

God's greatness and goodness. Good men are on land. At a wedding. At weddings. Tall workmen. Scotland's pipe. The sun is making warmth. Water of a river. A country's queen. Male calves. Calves and dogs. Men of Scotland. A little tree's head. Of a little oak tree. At land. In a place. In the place. A man's head. Smiths are doing work. With light. With a wife. Good sisters. The sun is giving light. Warmth of a fire. Hair of a woman's head. A river's mouth.

VIII.

Tha blaths agus soillse anns a' ghrian. Craobhagan. Ceann laoigh. Anns an duthaich. Lasraichean teine. Suilean mna. Bòrdan agus teine. Ann an teine. Anns an teine. Tha darach ann an Alba. Anns an latha. Saighdear agus oibriche. Dàil latha. Mac peathar. Tha teine a tabhairt blàths. Tha uisge anns an amhainn. Duine maith. Le solus maith, Ann an àite aig baile. Le peathar. Obair màthar,

IX.

The books of the man are on the table in the room. The light of the day is good for the eyes. In the works. The God of the fathers. The heart of the country. The time-piece was making a noise. The watches are in the man's coat. Coats are on the men in the town. The long rivers. The noise of the stream. Of the book. The book. The sounds. For the chambers. For the hen. The light of the eyes. The morning. Of the morning. The rivers of the country. A dog's tooth. The teeth of the dogs. The teeth of the dog. The mouth of the dog. The work of the day. The father and the son. The sons of that man.

X.

Uisge nan amhainn. An amhainn. Uisge na h aimbne. Fiaclan a' choin. An sruth uisge. Còta an duine. Ceann na leapa. Fuaim na h-aimhne. Anns an t-sùil. Tha uisge na h-aimhne maith. Air na h-uisgeachhaibh. Bha an cu anns an t-sruth. Bha an duine aig a' bhòrd leis na leabhraichean. Cath chon. Tha na tuitlean a deanamh fuaim. Tha còta an duine air a' bhòrd. Bha an t-atharrachadh maith. Cridhe an athar agus cridheachan nam mac. Sruth soluis. Anns na h-uisgeachhaibh. Ceann an latha.

XI.

The man of the large head. Is that country better than Scotland? The country is the better of the water. The woman was very ill. This river is longer and broader than the largest rivers that are in Scotland. Beloved brethren, a good man is stronger than a great man. The people of evil hearts. In the great floods of strong waters.

XII.

Craobh nì's motha agus sruth nì's treise. Is fheàird an laogh so. Tha an duthaich so mór, tha an duthaich sin nì's motha, ach is i Albainn a's motha. Aig a' bhaile sin tha sruth leathan. Is misd na feidh sin. Bha an obair ro dhuilich. Bha an t-oibriche a deanamh droch fhuaim. An duime a's lairdire agus a's fheàrr agus a bhean a's boidhe agus a's ionmhuinne. A bheil an leabhar mór?

XIII.

Is every sixth man good? There are many Scotsmen in that land. Twenty cats and nineteen dogs. At the third hour. The men who are in the first places in the town. Many a woman is better than the best men (men who are best). A hundred thousand strong men and many (much) people are in that town. On the third day nine workmen were making the river broader. At the first light of the day. There are 31 books on the table in that room. It is twelve o'clock. Good men are rare (few) in these towns. This man's sister was very ill at six o'clock. That old woman is eighty years.

XIV.

Bha moran sluaigh anns an aite sin air cend la na bliadhna. Tha tri cheud tri fichead agus cuig laithean anns a bhliadhna. Aig an t-seathamh uair. Anns an fhichead baile a's mò anns an rioghachd. Anns an t-seòmair bheag sia tha tri leapaichean, aon bhòrd, cuig cathraichean agus mòran leabhraichean. Ochd ceud deug ceithir fichead agus a seachd deug. Tha moran aimhnichean ni's fhaide na sin. Tha aimhnichean ni's lionmhoire anns an dùthaich sin. Bha craobhan teare. Tha beagan chraobh anns a bhaile. Am bheil dithis anns an uisge? Tha iad lionmhoir. Tha bailtean teare anns an tìr sin.

XV.

Is that man worse than you? I (myself) and my wife and my sister's son were in your father's house on that day. Who is making that noise? That is a man who will not do evil. The man and his coat. Every man who was strong. Whatever town. What evil is in thine heart? Those are my books. Those who were in the house were ill. That is the man who was thirty-eight years in the house of my father's brother's son. Who art thou? I am a better man than thyself. What is this? This is a very difficult thing.

XVI.

Bha m' ochdnar mhac anns na h-oibribh air an la sin. Dean so agus is fheàird thu e. Bha moran chraobhan darsaich anns an aite. Bha mi fein aig an taigh aig tri uairean. Tha sluaigh mo dhùthcha-sa ni's fhearr na bhur sluaigh-sa. Bha sibh anns a bhaile sud. Tha bean an duine fein tinn. Tha sinn gle lionmhoir ann ar baile ne.

XVII.

Are you ill? I am; are you (yourself) not? I am not very ill, but this other man is. Is it I who am ill? Were you saying that the flesh of a lamb is not as sweet as the flesh of a calf? I was not, but I was saying that it is not sweeter. Art thou the King of the Jews? In my Father's house there are many dwelling places. Do (the) good and do not (the) evil. Were you at your brother's house on that day? Who art thou who sayest (art saying) those things? If I had been there I would be worse than I am. Will you be there? Is she to be at home on that day? If you are not to be there I will not be.

XVIII.

Nach 'eil ise ni's boidliche na a piuthar? Bhiodh e ni's fhearr. Bha i ag radh nach 'eil mòran nithe ni's fhearr na sin. Biodh iad an so aig naoi uairean anns a mhadainn. Bha e deanamh nithe a's mò na iad so. Co iad? An ise a tha deanamh an fhuaime ud? Bi thusa a' deanamh maith. Bha iad ag radh nach bitheadh e ni's fhearr na mòran eile. Is mise a bha aig do thaigh. Nach bi mise an sin?

XIX.

You are not better than himself. That wicked man struck the little calf. A good name is better than much wealth. Let there be no evil in thy heart. We were struck with many a blow. Who is knocking at the door. The floods smote on the house, and it fell, and great was the fall of that house. He was smitten for men. If I shall be smitten, let me be smitten by the good man. The wicked man shall fall into many an evil, but God shall keep his own people. If thou wilt do (be doing) good, goodness shall be in thy house, and brightness in thy dwelling-place. The house in which he was. The blow with which we were struck.

XX.

Nach do bhuaileadh anns a cheann e leis an duine sin? Bha na fir so ag radh nach b' fheaird iad thusa. Cha 'n 'eil solus ann an aithibh-còmhnuidh luchd-oibre an uile, ach tha solus Dhé air ceann an duine. mhaith. Buailibh iad agus tuiteadh am baile. Nam biodh e air a bhualadh mar a bha mise, thuiteadh e. Ciod am maith a tha ann an sin? Agus thuit deich mìle air fhichead sluagh ann an aon la. Cha bli solus na greine an sin.

XXI.

Is not that tree beautiful? (or, is not that a beautiful tree?). The good man is as a tree which grows by (at) the side of a river. The trees will drink of the water of the stream, and they will be glad; they will clap their hands (palms) and (they will) praise God. It is easier to swim against the water than with the stream. Give me water to drink. It was told me that thou wert the king of Israel. I love God because he will give me that which will be good for me. The beast swam away. God says—Son, give me thine heart.

XXII.

Oladh na laoi gh an t-uisge. Nach 'eil uisge maith airson laogh? Dh'innsadh domhsa gu'm bheil móran beathaichean ag òl de uisge na h-aimhne so, agus nach fheaird iad e. Bha an seann duine ud ag radh gu'n d'fhàs a thri uain fein tinn leis an uisge. Filleamaid ar còtaichean, agus fagamaid iad an so. Seachain an t-olc, agus seachnaidh an t-olc thusa. Nach creid thu a ni a ta mi ag innseadh duit? B'fhearr tuiteam anns a chath na ruith air falbh. Tha an duine sin 'g am sheachnadh gle mhór. Co e Dia gu n creidiun e? Is e Dia athair nan uile.

XXIII.

I would go to any place to hear that man. I was struck for that which another person has done. Have you seen yon big fat beast which is at this house? Do not say anything against the king. Give me your hand. He came to his own country, but his own people did not give him honour. Many of the beasts were found at the other side of the river.

XXIV.

Thugadh e domhsa an nì a thug mi dha. Nan abairinn nì sam bith theirinn mar thubhairt thusa. Tha mise a dol air falbh agus cha'n fhaic sibh mi gu 's an tig mi ann an glòir m' Athar. Innsear nì glòirmhoir mu chathair ar Dé-ne. Agus thubhairt e, Tuiteam ann an làmhnan Dhé, agus na tuiteam ann an làmhnan dhaoine. Chunneadh e a' falbh agus a' fàgail an aite.

XXV.

For the sake of the country. He is a good man compared with me. They went away with the calf. You are going against your father. Are they among us? You have a table there. There is nothing for these things but to do them.

XXVI.

Thainig e ré an latha. Chaidh e air sgath urrainn. An euala tu am faaim ud thar an aimhne? An d' thug thu moran air a chu sin? Tha am baile eadar na h-aimhnichean. Fhuaradh e air eigin.

XXVII.

Who shalt tell thy father that thou art not alive? He fell not without fame in the battle. Let not anything be said against the Queen. Would it not be better for you to have this? What, said Ronan, do you see about Culmina, my lovely sweetheart? Give us to-day our daily bread. Let his left hand be under my head. And God saw the light that it was good. Keep the door of thy mouth in the house of God. Thou art in the presence of the King of Kings. I heard from him that the Queen's son is in a distant land.

XXVIII.

Thoireadh i dha gach nì a tha aige. Chi neach sam bith am maith a rinn e do shluagh an àite. Na nithe so uile thug mi duit, ach ciod a rinn thusa air mo shon-sa? Chrunnaic mi e a dol do'n bhaile aig cuig uairean. Dh' innis mi duit ach cha chreideadh tu mi. Am measg an t-sluaigh so uile nach 'eil a h-aon a dh' inuseas so dhomh? Tha solus na greine againn re an latha. Nach cluinnear a chliu airson so? Cha 'n abaireadh e nì ole sam bith.

XXIX.

Can you see? He does not like him at all. It was not natural for that beast to be beautiful. If you desire, go away. She was not able to see anything. Those men have much wealth. We do not care what may be. I owe that man much.

XXX.

Is toigh leam sin. Tha duil againn tighinn. Tha moran leabhraichean agam. Is cruaidh leam sin a chreidsinn. Bha cu aige. Dh'innis mi dhuit gu'n robh mi coma dha. Is aithne dha ciod a tha e ag radh. Nach nithich dhuinn falbh ? Cha leir do'n t-sluagh an t-aite Is beag orm an duine sin.

XXXI.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. This same was at the beginning with God. All things were made by Him, and without Him there was not one thing made that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men. Concerning him, John said—Behold the Lamb of God! The eyes of the Lord are in every place, gazing on the bad men and on the good men. Thus shalt thou say to him—Rejoice not (make not rejoicing) against the good man; though he fall he shall rise again. I saw yesterday a thing which I never saw before, and which I shall never (not ever) see again.

XXXII.

Chunnaic tighearna na dùthcha ar bràthair agus mhol se e gu mór Tha focal De maith, tabhairt gairdeachas d'a shluagh, agus a deanamh an cridheachan aig; cha chum e ni maith air bith uapa-san a ta creidsinn air 'ainm. Mo thruaighe, gu'm faicinn-sa an là! Air an taobh so agus air an taobh sin de 'n amhainn, bha craobh na beatha a fàs. Eirich agus tiugainn air falbh, oir tha an la goirid. Deanamaid ar n-obair a nis re an latha, oir thig an oidhche mu'm bi ar n-obair deanta.

